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Fishermen to Test Diesel; Troops Get Warm Clothes; Army Defends Home Front

The World's Day—October 14, 1944

Boston: Trawler to Try New Type of Diesel

A new type of Diesel engine will be tried out on the initial voyage to off-shore fishing grounds next week of the trawler Rosalie D. Morse, now tied up at T Wharf in Boston. [Page 2.]

Experienced counselors at local savings banks throughout Massachusetts are ready to help discharged servicemen tailor their United States National Service Life Insurance to fit their civilian needs. [Page 5.]

On Nov. 1, postal money order fees will revert back to levels prevailing before present increases became effective in March, Patrick J. Connelly, Boston Postmaster, said today in announcing other changes for various services of the postal authorities. [Page 5.]

A warning that military victories alone are not sufficient to bring about democracy's permanence and its spread throughout the world was expressed today by Dr. A. Howard Meneely, new President of Wheaton College, at his inauguration. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Warm Clothes Rushed to U. S. Troops

Thousands of tons of warm clothing have been rushed in the last few weeks to American troops at the front where cold, rainy weather has set in.

Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, accused of turning over 120 tons of Italy's gold to the Germans, was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment by the Italian High Court of Justice.

British miners in Yorkshire decided to strike three weeks hence unless agreement is reached with employers on minimum pay, their leaders informed the Government.

Mine workers' International Union has radiocast from Britain a message urging German miners to "demonstrate solidarity with foreign workers and join the fight against Nazi tyranny."

Jefferson Caffrey, United States representative to the French provisional government, has arrived in Paris. Mr. Caffrey holds personal rank as ambassador, although Washington has not recognized the de Gaulle Government.

Reconstruction work is proceeding in Britain under an army of 100,000 workers, according to Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction.

American films received their first showing in Paris since 1940. Long queues were seen waiting on the dark boulevards.

Washington: Army Defends Home-Front Record

The record of the home front in World War II has been defended by the Army in a circular sent to servicemen. [Page 3.]

Service was curtailed at the 650-room Roosevelt Hotel when employees formed a picket line around the building. Union spokesman said the hotel refused to recognize the union.

Scholarships offering a year's aviation training in the U. S. are being given to 19 American republics in the fourth Inter-American Training Program conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and financed by the State Department. Closing dates for applications for the 128 scholarships is Nov. 16.

National: War Expenditures to Continue High

Arriving in Los Angeles, to assist in plans for the Sixth War Loan Drive, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said war expenditures are going to continue high regardless of what happens in Europe.

Freedom of the Press Week will be observed by public school and college libraries from Nov. 19 to 25 announced Carl Vitz, President of the American Literary Association, while urging libraries to build up an informed public opinion.

Falling behind the 1940 total for the first time since the polls opened last Monday, incomplete New York City registration totaled 2,419,861 compared to the 1940 five-day figure of 2,554,929.

A new commercial speed record of 3h. 50m. between Jacksonville, Fla., and La Guardia Field, N. Y., was set by a regular passenger plane of National Airlines, E. J. Kershaw, Vice-President, in charge of operations, announced.

Americas: Argentina Decrees Vacation With Pay

Proper housing, food, sanitation, and vacations with pay were provided for Argentine farm and forestry workers in a Government statute announcing a six-day week aimed at improving labor conditions in rural districts.

Conference on Distribution To Handle Postwar Topics

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar changes affecting distribution as well as business in general are to be fully discussed at the two-day 16th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at Hotel Statler, Monday and Tuesday before trade executives and business leaders from all sections of the United States. Representatives from the United States and foreign governments are among the chief speakers.

The conference is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with more than a score of leading schools of business administration of American universities, and national and international trade organizations. The meeting is under the direction of Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston board, who was instrumental in establishing the national forum for problems of distribution.

International aspects of the postwar distribution picture are to be an important part of the Conference, with particular reference to Europe, the Latin-American countries and the Far East. Such topics as trade agreements, cartels, commercial arbitration as a postwar peace instrument, television, and disposal of Government surpluses of consumer goods, are outstanding in the far-reaching agenda of the Conference.

Registration for attendance is above 700, making it the largest of any yet held. More than 1,000 persons are booked for the luncheon session each day, the Tuesday luncheon being in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston.

Back in 1929 when the first Conference on Distribution was held in the University Club, it was founded as "the Williams-

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.
Somerville—Sunday.
Medford—Sunday.
Falmouth and Woods Hole—Sunday.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Belmont—Monday.
Reading—Monday.
Revere (Ward 1)—Monday.
Weston—Monday.
Boston (Wards 6-10)—Tuesday.
Belmont—Tuesday.
Revere (Ward 2)—Tuesday.

Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Next Landing: Hop to Japan?

A survey of the strategic aspects of the Pacific, the factors entering into a possible landing on Japan and the advance on the Philippines, which is regarded as imminent, compiled by John Beaufort, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States naval forces in the Pacific, will be found on the First Page, Second Section.

Grocers Hunt Food Fog Break

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Grocers today hardly know where to turn. Never has there been so much uncertainty, so much hesitancy, so much confusion in the food distributing business.

Many of New England's leading chain-store officials are off to Chicago to attend a convention there the latter part of next week. They've gone early—not to avoid the rush—but to talk with others in the industry.

They want to know if anyone else has any information. For, today, their knowledge of the food distribution picture is almost as limited as that of the small corner grocer. There is a greater seeking of information within the trade than ever before.

In the canned goods field, for instance, so many varying factors have entered upon the scene that few, even within the industry, itself, know what the actual picture is. Buyers of these products are hedged about with great uncertainty.

Civilian Shortage

Government buying, of course, has created tremendous civilian shortages. But in just what particular items these shortages will be the greatest in another six months, no one seems to know. All seem agreed that canned fruits will be generally short. But, as for canned vegetables—well, unless they can guess with some certainty what portion of the pack will be left for civilian trade the buyers are likely to be left high and dry.

The same uncertainty exists in the meat-buying picture, where the shortages continue. With little space for cold storage as existed in normal times, there has resulted a continually unpredictable picture which has fooled even the smartest buyers time and again. There are more wrong guesses today by the most intelligent meat buyers than ever. Changing factors pop up which the buyers just can't dope out.

Dairy Products

Right now, there's a relative abundance of poultry. But, with cold storage space at a premium, the question as to what may develop in the future is one which the best informed have not been able to conjecture with any accuracy. Ask any 10 poultry buyers and one is likely to get 10 different answers.

As for dairy products—butter long has been a difficult problem to solve. The shortage continues, and few seem to have any real

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B-29's Knock Out Jap Formosa Base; Battle of Decision Opens in Pacific; Soviets Take Key Latvian Port of Riga

Associated Press

Evacués—This Time They're Germans

Residents of Ubach, near Aachen, Germany, leave their homes for safety behind Allied lines as American troops move into the town, carrying the fight deeper into German territory.

Formosa attack starts breaching of islands essential to Japan's empire of conquest.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Europe this week the war was still in the stage of build-up for the battle of final decision.

The fighting was intense in the two sectors which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has apparently earmarked as the most promising avenues of entry to Germany—Aachen and the Dutch water crossings. But it was still preliminary fighting for positions from which major attacks can be launched later.

But in the Far East a new battle of decision had opened. Geography imposes three stages or phases on the approach to Japan. The daring and dramatic naval foray which Admiral William F. Halsey carried out this week down the line of the Ryukyu Islands to Formosa tells us that the first of these three phases has been completed and the second opened.

The first phase involved the formidable task of breaking through the first of the two island chains which stretch southward from Japan to the East Indies. It has been a long task. It began last June with the landing at Saipan and has been going on all summer reaching its decisive climax with the mid-September landings in the Palau group which represented the southern door-post of the gateway which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had chosen to open.

Passageway Achieved

When Admiral Halsey steamed through that 1,000-mile wide gateway between Saipan and the Palaus and headed for the Ryukyus he attested the fact that the passageway through the outer barrier had been achieved. And his use of the passageway also attested the opening of the attack on the second line of enemy-held islands.

The second phase imposed by geography is the breaching of the inner-island chain consisting of the Ryukyus, Formosa, and the Philippines. These islands are the essential and final defenses of Japan's empire of conquest. They are the last link between Japan itself and the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, and Burma. So long as they are held, Japanese planes can step from Japan all the way to the fighting front in Burma. So long as Japan holds them shipping can shuttle behind them from Japan to any part of the enemy holdings to the south.

The battle for a breach in this line therefore involves not only a decision in the second phase of the three-part problem of approaching Japan, but also the final decision for Japan's empire of conquest. When the Philippines are

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Americans inch deeper into Aachen during bitter house-to-house fighting.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Formosa appears to be practically knocked out as a supply base for Japanese troops in the Philippines, as B-29 Superfortresses today raked the island with explosives, climaxing the intensive, two-day attack by carrier planes.

Thus, the long-promised American return to the Philippines appears an imminent probability.

That the Yanks will find allies in the Islands when they land is indicated by the Tokyo Radio report that "American guerrillas" are disrupting communications. The Tokyo radiocast also indicated that fuel and commodity shortages have arisen in the islands due to shipping difficulties.

Air opposition over the Philippines and over Formosa has been surprisingly light. American fliers have destroyed more than 500 planes during this week's sweep of the area, but most of these were on the ground.

Meanwhile, on the Western Front in Europe, American First Army troops edged their way deeper and deeper into the Aachen citadel in a bitter house-to-house battle against opposition.

Although repeated German attempts to relieve the garrison have been turned back, with the loss of 84 Nazi tanks in 48 hours, it is believed that some Germans may have succeeded in slipping into the city under the cover of darkness.

But today it is reported that this narrow escape gap on the northeast side of the city is "as good as closed." About 2,000 German soldiers and 10,000 civilians are estimated still in the city.

In Holland, the enemy brought up assault guns and tanks below Bergen op Zoom in an apparent all-out attempt to rescue forces trapped on the Schelde estuary islands. Canadians holding the spit of land running to the islands have lost the initiative temporarily.

Allied forces on the southern bank of the Schelde, however, have worked their way south until they are but 4,000 yards from joining Canadians who are holding the bridgehead over the Leopold Canal.

Cologne, less than 40 miles from Aachen, was raided by British Mosquito bombers during the night, while large fleets were off over Europe today, favored by the best weather over the Dover Straits in several days.

The Nazi answer came by radio with threat of a new type of plane called "blitz fighters," which they said soon will be used against Allied air attacks and "will change the face of aerial warfare."

On the Eastern Front, Riga has fallen to the Russians, releasing two powerful Soviet armies for the big drive just to the south against East Prussia. The Germans report heavy Russian tank assaults already are in progress in the direction of Memel, and that another large-scale Soviet attack is under way across the Narew River in northern Poland, on the lower side of East Prussia. The Russians have not confirmed this.

British troops, according to a British radiocast, have entered Athens and report that order prevails in the city. The Greek island of Corfu also has been taken, the German garrison of 60 men surrendering without a shot.

Western Front:

United States troops rooting out Germans with fire and explosives pressed deeper into medieval

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U. S. Engines and Cars Aid French Rail Traffic

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Although approximately 60 per cent of the rolling stock of the French railroads had been destroyed and great damage done to the trackage through Allied air attacks, France's five major rail lines are now not only maintaining a semblance of civilian transportation but under the direction of the Military Railway Service of the United States Army are moving 10,000 tons of military freight daily, thanks to hundreds of American locomotives and thousands of American freight and tank cars that had been assembled in Great Britain in anticipation of D-day.

European Specifications

While rail transportation cannot be inaugurated with the speed or have the mobility of truck supply service, the remarkable resumption of rail freight activity in France is attested by the fact that within a fortnight of D-day such transportation was in operation in the Cherbourg area and military freight was moving into the Paris area within a week of the capital's liberation. The War Department fully anticipates that before long daily freight figures will be more than tripled.

Although the military are not prepared to break down grand total figures of locomotives and freight and tank cars that have been ordered for overseas use, it is assumed to be a fair estimate that half of the 4,000 locomotives and 6,600 freight and tank cars provided or being provided here for overseas military use will end up in the European theater of war. A goodly proportion of them are on the continent or in the process of being shipped there.

It should be emphasized that all such rail equipment built in this country, assembled in Britain and then shipped across the channel has been built to European specifications.

Under a Berne Convention European countries except for Russia and Spain agreed on standard gauge specifications, on clearance standards which would make their rail systems inter-usable. While the gauge is the same as on American railroads the clearance standards are different which means that standard American locomotives and freight and tank cars could not clear certain overpasses or tunnels or stations on European lines. Thus the cars and locomotives shipped over had to be new, had to be different from regular American design and were generally—because made solely for war and only a few years' use—not constructed to last indefinitely. For example, cast iron instead of strong steel was used in many instances where speed in construction rather than permanence was the issue.

Crossed Channel on LST's

The locomotives, which were made by such firms as Baldwin, American, Lima, Whitcomb, General Electric, were shipped to Britain as deck load. The freight cars were shipped knocked down and then assembled in England in two big shops which looked and operated exactly as does any large American industrial assembly line plant.

After D-Day these locomotives and freight and tank cars began crossing the channel on LST's. Tracks were laid in the holds and the locomotives and cars hoisted aboard and set on the rails. A fire

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Nazis Gather Cash Abroad For Postwar

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Organizational work for the Nazi Underground, which has been going on for well over a year inside Germany, includes the formation of branch sections in neutral countries.

For this purpose a sufficient number of trusted Party members have to be sent abroad and they must be provided with funds that will allow them to devote their whole time and energy to their political tasks.

Recent clandestine reports convey a good picture of the thorough and methodical way in which the Nazi authorities prepare for survival by means of planting branch organizations outside the Reich's borders.

Party Agencies Involved

To find suitable candidates is not difficult. There are thousands and thousands of Party members who qualify for the job by services rendered in the past and by their knowledge of foreign countries and languages.

Neither would the transferring of money or valuables seem to offer any particular problem if it were not for the necessity to keep

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Exhibition of Penn's Works Honors Tercentenary Year

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14 — Cherished original editions of William Penn's works were shown here today in an exhibition celebrating the tercentenary of the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, who was born on Tower Hill, London, Oct. 14, 1644.

Penn, defender of freedom as a religionist and statesman, emerges from these exhibits. It was Penn who first proposed to the British Government of his day a federal union of the American colonies, Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, Member of Parliament, recalled in opening the exhibition.

Many schemes put forward today for the solution of Europe's problems also seem to have had their origin in Penn's practical idealism.

Federation for Europe

The Federation of European States, for instance, outlined in his essay, "Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe." He advocated a federal parliament meeting annually to settle differences and in last resort that the united forces of several states should be called upon against a recalcitrant or aggressive state.

"Penn was himself a Christian pacifist, but he saw how far removed the world about him was from accepting the spirit in which he sought to live," Mr. Harvey said.

The principles of toleration for which there was little sympathy in the seventeenth century in Britain Penn later wrote into his treaty with the Indians in Pennsylvania, a document shown in the form of an old yellow parchment copy.

A personal note was introduced by a copy of "a serious apology for the Quakers" inscribed "for my dear friend Gulielma Maria Springett"—a ponderous gift for 'Guli' who later became Penn's wife.

Religious Writings

Other early religious writings shown included original editions of "A Sandy Foundation Shaken" a tract for which he was thrown into the tower of London, and "No Cross, No Crown" which he wrote while imprisoned in that gloomy fortress.

Penn's letter "to the Rulers of Danzig" protesting against persecution, though printed in Latin and German in 1675, expresses the ideals for which Europe is still fighting nearly 300 years later.

Quartermaster Corps Plans Big Thanksgiving for G. I.'s

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 14—American forces in France are slowly conquering an enormous supply problem, moving up supplies to the front from bases which are from 200 to 3,000 miles away.

The Quartermaster Corps controlling this supply service is very busy with two items about which G. I. Joe is profoundly concerned: Thanksgiving dinner and warm winter clothing.

Its first problem is to hustle guns and tanks, gasoline, food, and clothing to the front lines, often 10 to 12 days' travel from the beachheads.

Trucks are roaring over highways where one-way traffic speeds columns stretching miles to the rear. It is a problem of rehabilitating the French railways and flying almost half the troops' winter clothing by airplane.

Menus Announced

While this is under way, the quartermaster's corps, which always plans the menus for the troops a month ahead, has now released its Thanksgiving menus.

As given to correspondents by Gen. Robert N. Littlejohn, Quartermaster Chief of the European theater, it includes: Roast turkey and gravy, sage dressing, pumpkin pie, and hot rolls, hard candy, apples and oranges, and cranberry jelly.

Every American soldier will get that dinner, General Littlejohn says. If he is fighting in a foxhole or expanding a bridgehead on Thanksgiving Day, he will get it later. The Quartermaster Corps is alloting 20 per cent overissue to make sure of plenty for all.

Unseasonable Weather

The weather over here has been unseasonable, colder and wetter than it should be at this time of year. Some days ago the boys up front were beginning to be pretty uncomfortable and the quartermaster corps began to speed supplies forward—from overcoats to warm underwear, heavy shirts and socks.

Ninety-eight per cent of the winter overcoats have been delivered, 89 per cent of the wool pants and so on down the list. General Littlejohn says the fighting troops are given first priority and 41

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Prices and Your Purse: Fill Oil Tanks

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 14

All household users of fuel oil are urged to fill their tanks now as a protection against empty tanks when cold weather sets in.

There is less space available for the storage of civilian fuel oil now; hence dealers need more time to make deliveries, the Petroleum Administrator's Office points out.

Gradual Cuts

L-85, the WPB order restricting cloth in women's clothing, will probably come piecemeal, rather than all at once, according to hints thrown out by J. A. Krug, WPB Adminstrator.

First to go will be detailed specifications that save only an inconsequential amount of material, such as that regulating the size of a blouse collar or the fullness of a ruffle.

Canned Fruit

Eighty points on canned peaches and other high values now in force in canned fruit is discouraging canners. OPA explains: "The total canned fruit supply for civilians from this year's pack is extremely short and heavier pack will help out just that much. Point values are fixed to make the supply last from one pack to the next."

Doll Carriages

Here's good news for Santa: There will be fewer cardboard toys this year. Wood and some metal will be used. Electric trains will still be lacking, but some replacement tracks will be on the market.

Only about 100,000 of the doll carriages made this year will have metal wheels and metal undercarriages. The rest will be wooden models. Games will be limited because of large numbers being shipped overseas to the armed forces.

Cranberries

Fresh cranberries are now under ceilings for the first time. You shouldn't have to pay more than 41 cents a pound.

Sun Glasses

WPB is planning to do something about the price of sun glasses, way out of line in some places last summer.

Film Shortage

There is no relief on the camera film shortage in sight. Professional

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Tape Can Replay Whole Operas

Performances of whole operas and symphonies without interruption.

Favorite radio programs repeated when desired.

A genuinely inexpensive sound track for your own homemade movies.

A silent "maid" to record your incoming telephone calls—yes, and outgoing, if a check is wanted.

These, in brief, are some of the possibilities after the war, in a tape recorder displayed in Boston by the Fonda Corporation, of New York City. The machine was on view at the Fonda booth at the recent annual convention of the International Municipal Signal Association at Hotel Statler.

Instead of the conventional flat disk of the home phonograph, the Fonda tape recorder employs a magazine, similar to a film spool, of cellophane tape, a little bit thicker than the variety which is used as a wrapper for groceries and other commodities. A recording head, or needle, actuated by one's own home radio or by a hand microphone, cuts a long spiral groove in the tape.

W. C. Hustis, assistant to the President of the Jefferson-Travis Company, one of the group of three companies with which Fonda is affiliated, who demonstrated the tape recorder, explained that eight hours of continuous entertainment, music, or speech may be inscribed on the tape by the recording head.

Felt Bed Contains Secret

He emphasized, furthermore, that while cellophane tape will record frequencies up to 3,000 cycles, which is good enough for most "reference" purposes where quality is not a factor, by the use of acetate tape good fidelity up to 8,000 cycles may be achieved.

Experimentally, he added, the Fonda Company has achieved a range of 10,000 cycles on acetate tape. Mr. Hustis also said that both du Pont and Eastman are now working on the problem of manufacturing plastic tapes with acoustical properties especially for recording.

The cellophane "skein," according to Mr. Hustis' demonstration, passes over a ring of idler wheels. One loop of the tape passes over a felt bed where the recording stylus, or needle, embosses a groove of constant depth. The felt recording bed, Mr. Hustis disclosed, contains the secret of Fonda's ability to obtain fidelity.

A worm and gear system moves the recording head across the width of the tape, making a continuous groove at a pitch of 60 to the inch. The sound modulations are inscribed laterally in the groove.

The reproducing, or "play back" head, Mr. Hustis explained, moves freely and is guided by the groove cut in the tape. In order to find any spot on the tape, a dial calibrated from 1 to 60 moves the pickup head to the desired track for play back.

Mr. Hustis said that the company is planning to bring out a combination AM-FM radio, record player, and tape recorder in one unit after the war. He stated his belief that in the beginning the tape recorder should add only $150 to the cost of any good radio set.

He hastened to explain that under quantity production the cost of the tape recorder would come down. Mr. Hustis was of the opinion, however, that even at first cost, an owner could record one radiocast season of the Metropolitan Opera, for instance, and have a library whose commercial value would be more than the original cost of the recorder.

Big Output to Cut Costs

In fact, Mr. Hustis expressed his regret that much current music, opera, and speech of genuine historical value is being lost, except to professional recorders, because of the inability due to wartime restrictions to obtain transcribing apparatus.

As for lasting qualities, Mr. Hustis pointed out that he has heard a laboratory tape which has been played 2,000 times without losing the sharp "s" sounds which usually disappear after only several playings. Some of the laboratory tapes are 10 years old, he said, and are still in good condition.

Mr. Hustis emphasized that undoubtedly it will be possible later to buy professionally recorded tapes which can be added like disks to one's own library. At present tape cost is about 25 cents an hour, he explained, but he foresaw that even that price would be lower.

For another thing, the recorder would be invaluable as a means of home or professional instruction in voice and instrument training, Mr. Hustis said. It should also be feasible to have a home movie camera with its own inexpensive tape-recording sound track apparatus, he stated.

Business offices and homes, he said, can record incoming and outgoing telephone calls by linking the tape recorder to the telephone system by means of an induction pickup which requires no physical connection with the telephone wires.

Several valuable industrial uses have been also found for the tape recorder, Mr. Hustis said, pointing out that some of them could not possibly have been visualized by the Fonda company. Alert industrialists, he said, after hearing performances of the machine, discovered uses for the recorder, he said, which were "just the thing" for their particular industrial problem.

A. D. H.

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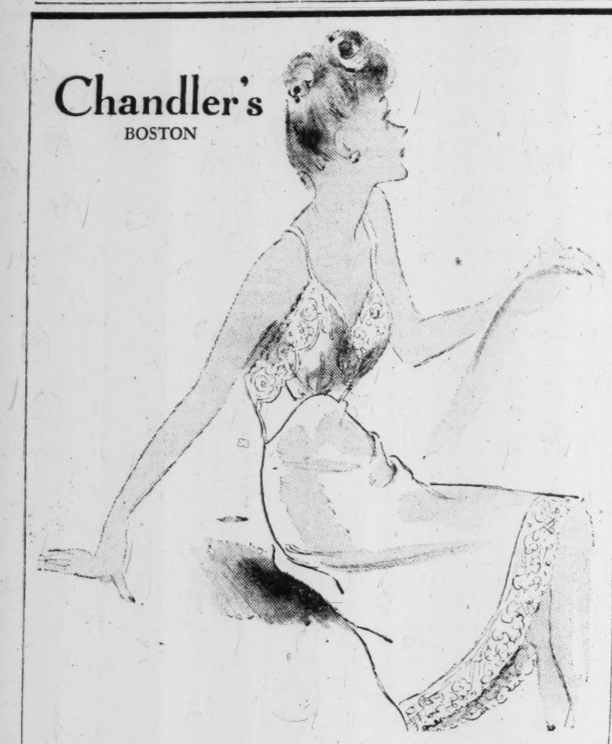

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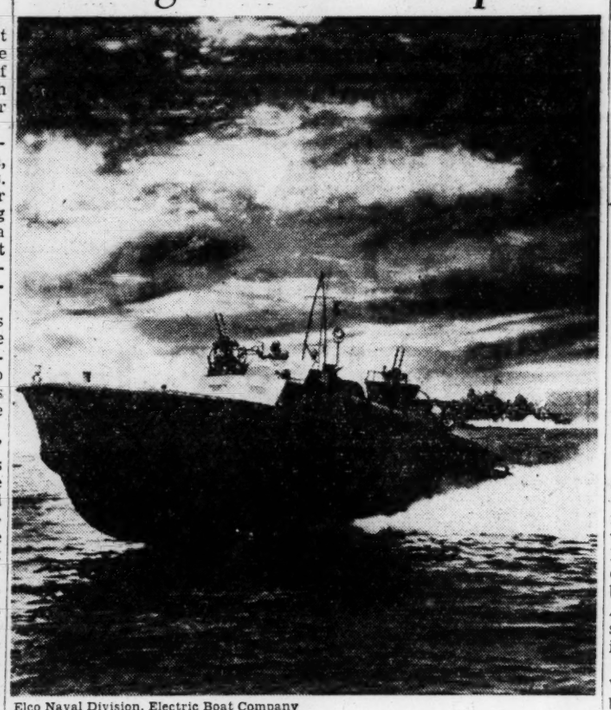
Lexington Adds 'Mosquito'



Elco Naval Division, Electric Boat Company

Town Buys PT Boat With War Bonds

In subscribing well over $500,000 in the Fifth War Loan for one of the Navy's "mosquito fleet" of motor torpedo boats, the town of Lexington has added one more item to wrinkle further the brows of Japanese admirals. These sleek, heavily armed craft are able to deliver swift, lethal blows to much larger ships, as the Japanese know—too well to suit them. The boats shown, as well as the Lexington craft, were built by the Elco Division of the Electric Boat Company, at Bayonne, N. J.

Conference on Distribution To Handle Postwar Topics

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town of Merchandising." Each succeeding year the Conference was broadened and geared to the times, even as next week's session stresses postwar changes.

Attendance grew year by year and national interest was aroused, spreading farther afield until international attention was attracted, as the Conference discussed such timely issues as the depression, the National Recovery Act, the various agencies set up to provide work, and war emergencies, followed by postwar planing.

The frank discussion of current problems developed through these conferences, and the experience of many merchants in solving knotty questions as outlined in their remarks at the meetings have added to the value of the sessions to all engaged in distribution. They also have tended to bring about revision in the methods of the complex network of distribution.

As the idea of the Conference spread, it has become a "national forum for problems of distribution" and as such as has attracted speakers from all parts of the United States and from England. This year representatives of the British and the Chinese Governments as well as the United States are to speak.

Monday's Speakers

The opening at 9:30 a. m. Monday will be under direction of the general chairman, P. A. O'Connell. F. Frank Vorenberg, President of the Retail Trade Board, will welcome the delegates.

Speakers and their subjects for Monday are: Howard McClure, Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, on "Postwar Statistics for Business and Industry"; A. O. Buckingham, vice-president of Cluett, Peabody & Company, "Branded Merchandise vs. Government Standardization"; Marvin Bower, partner, McKinsey & Co., "Cutting Distribution Costs Through Integrating Manufacturing and Marketing"; Paul H. Nystrom, president, Limited Price Variety Stores Association, "Coming Changes in Distribution."

Luncheon session at 12:15 p. m., under chairmanship of W. Mackenzie Stevens, Mackenzie & Stevens & Co., Washington, will be addressed by John M. Hancock, partner, Lehman Brothers, and co-author of the Baruch-Hancock Report on War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, on "Some Problems of Reconversion"; W. L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, "National Policy"; Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, "Anglo-American Relations."

Monday afternoon's session, under chairmanship of Dean William G. Sutcliffe of Boston University College of Business Administration calls for these speakers: Mason Britton, chairman of the War Plants Utilization Committee, Washington, "Disposal of Government Surplus Capital Goods"; Ernest L. Olrich, head of the Consumer Commodity Disposal division, United States Treasury Department, "Disposal of Government Surpluses of Consumer Goods"; Donald M. Hobart, Manager of Research, Curtis Publishing Company, "Designs for Living"; Howard Myers, Editor and Publisher, The Architectural Forum (Division of Time, Inc.), "One Million Houses a Year," and a discussion period featuring Dr. William Yandell Elliott, vice-chairman, Office of Civilian Requirements, and George H. Denton, chairman, B. Denton & Son, Ltd., Rushton, Northamptonshire, England.

Tuesday's Program

Tuesday's program begins at 9:15 a. m. with Wilford White, chief of the Special Studies Unit, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as Chairman. Speakers: Reavis Cox, Director of Research Projects, Retail Credit Institute of America, "The Consumer's Investment in Durable Goods"; T. G. MacGowan, manager, Marketing Research Department, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and chairman, Marketing Committee, Committee for Economic Development, "The Greatest Need in Postwar Distribution"; Dr. Amos E. Taylor, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "Foreign Markets and Postwar Business"; Dr. Julius Hirsch, Consultant, Author "Price Control in the War Economy," (subject not assigned); George E. Shea, Jr., Editor, Barron's Weekly, "Deflation—Not Inflation—The Postwar Danger."

At the luncheon Tuesday, Dean Donald K. David, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is to be chairman. The luncheon is given with the cooperation of the Advertising Club of Boston. Speakers: James S. Carson, vice-president, American and Foreign Power Company, "Commercial Arbitration in International Trade—A Postwar Peace Instrument"; Joseph C. Rovensky, vice-president, Chase National Bank, "The Trend of Trade Relations With Latin America"; Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, Republic of China, "Trade Relations with China."

Chairman of the final session, Tuesday afternoon, will be Vergil D. Reed, Associate Director of Research, J. Walter Thompson Company. Speakers: Gilbert H. Montague of the New York Bar, "International Trade Agreements—Pro and Con"; Ody H. Lamborn, President, Lamborn & Co., "Commodity Exchanges After the War?"; Quentin Reynolds, vice-president National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives, "Farmer Co-operation—Its Effects on Demand and Distribution"; Thomas F. Joyce, manager, Radio, Phonograph and Television Department, Radio Corporation of America, "Television and Postwar Distribution."

Upped Lexington War Loan Purchases To Buy PT Boat and Dedicatory Plaque

LEXINGTON — "Upped" its Fifth War Loan collection by 108 per cent of its established $500,000 quota to buy a PT boat, and, as a result, soon will dedicate a plaque in a new member of the "mosquito fleet" at the Elco (naval) division of the Electric Boat Company, at Bayonne, N. J.

A committee of Lexington officials will go to Bayonne on the date selected by the Navy for commisisoning the craft, it was learned today. There they will meet Navy officials, including possibly the commander of the newly commissioned PT boat, and boat company officials. A tour of the plant will also be made.

An official of Lexington's War Finance Committee pointed out that the total collection of $560,000 in the Fifth Loan meant a per capita collection of $43.08 from every one of Lexington's 13,000 population.

A PT (patrol torpedo) boat, according to the Navy, is the speediest and most heavily armed for its size of any naval craft. PT boat crews volunteer for their jobs and undergo a stiff course of training at the MTB Squadron Training Center, Melville, R. I.

An Elco-built PT boat, it was disclosed, spearheaded the first D-Day thrust in Europe under the command of Lieut. Commander John D. Bulkeley. He now commands a destroyer.

It was also made known that Henry R. Sutphen, executive vice-president of Elco, is known as the "father" of the modern American motor torpedo boat. He brought over the first British model in 1939, improved it, and had the design accepted by the Navy.

The toughness of these little boats was disclosed when it was related that an Elco-built boat received a hit from a large caliber shell at Guadalcanal, experienced 75 shrapnel holes in her hull from Japanese gunfire, and yet was fighting again within 10 days.

PTs, the Navy said, except for decks, sun turrets and deck housing, are made of cross-laid mahogany, rather than plywood, which is made watertight with a specially doped fabric placed between the inner and outer layers of the hull sheathing.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity — Cloudy with occasional rain this morning followed by clearing this afternoon. Fair and cooler tonight, with the lowest temperature near 46 degrees. Moderate to occasionally fresh winds. Sunday fair and cool.

Maine—Cloudy and not so warm with occasional rain in south and central portions ending late today. Clearing and cooler tonight. Sunday fair and cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with occasional rain ending this afternoon. Not so warm today. Fair and cooler tonight. Sunday fair and cool.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy with occasional rain this morning. Clearing this afternoon. Fair and cool tonight. Sunday fair and cool.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Miss Dorothy Adlow will speak on "Sport in American Art" at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 4 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "American Furniture." Both are free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the High School Auditorium, at 3:30 p. m.

"Crossing the Andes in a Motorboat" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Alice Howland Macomber in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m. and at 8 p. m. Helen Zoe Duncan will give a piano recital.

At the Charles Street Forum, at 4 p. m. Robert Frost will read from his poems.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, at 7:30 p. m.

Cecil Brown will speak on "The Fight for Peace" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Hall, 545 Main Street, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, at 12:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Law School to Reopen

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, in recess during the summer term, will reopen Nov. 1 with Prof. Ruhl J. Bartlett as acting head. He occupies the post of head of the Department of History at the College and is author of the recently published book, "The League to Enforce Peace."

Charles River Boat Repairer Has Hobbies

By Zilpha R. Gilstrap
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Snug harbor for a slight, white-haired ship carpenter, George Searles of Cambridge, is the southeast corner of the Charles River Basin where the boathouse of the Community Sailing Association stands.

Tomorrow, the Association will close one of its most successful seasons. Weeks of sailing will be over for the 1839 members, but for Mr. Searles it will be the beginning of his winter's work reconditioning the Association's fleet, painting, varnishing and shaping new parts.

The Yankee resourcefulness and skill with which Mr. Searles keeps the Association's 30 sailboats and rescue launch in shipshape trim was developed by his years in Providence building yachts and other boats. After coming to Cambridge a few years ago, he did the Association's carpentry in his own shop. In 1942 he started his work in the boathouse shop.

A shipbuilder's feeling for fine woods and pleasure in joining pieces together have led Mr. Searles to work at the hobby of making violins. He opened a chest in the shop the other day and unwrapped one of his violins.

Model Boat

"A friend found a violin in his woodpile about seven years ago and was going to throw it away," he said, looking at the gleaming instrument with critical satisfaction. "I asked him to give it to me, thought I'd try my hand at making one. Since that time I've made five. But no one has played them yet. Haven't learned how to tune them."

Another example of his woodwork he unpacked at the same time was a skillfully made model boat which was on display for two years at the New York World's Fair. Twenty inches long, it represented a 10-foot-long sailboat.

Busy days splicing masts, bending boards by steam or at a dozen other jobs keeping the Association's sailboats in good condition, he still keeps a weather eye out for the sea gulls and pigeons which flock about the boathouse.

Serves Pigeons

Two disabled pigeons he picked up occupy one corner of the spacious carpenter shop fitted out for him. When the birds are ready to get out into the open again, Mr. Searles will take them out by the riverside and let them go. Now they get every attention in the carpenter shop, including the privilege of sleeping on a pair of the dockmaster's tennis shoes most of the time.

Added to these interests is a very active, 12-year-old helper named Danny Rider. His official helper, Danny is on hand to aid his older friend in reconditioning a motor taken from a sunken launch, making a dolly to move the Association's rescue launch about and other tasks.

Working about the dock the past season he has watched 535 youngsters, 750 service men and women and more than 500 senior members trim their sails to the wind on the river in boats he has carefully kept shipshape.

The Association for which he works and which has taught thousands of Bostonians to sail is sponsored by the Community Recreation Service, and is a United War Fund agency.

Postwar Planning In Quincy Goes On Over Ten Months

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy said today that a special long-range planning committee had been studying more than 10 months a comprehensive postwar public works building program for his City so that Quincy will be ready when Federal funds are made available after the war.

"The program is not completed and probably won't be for some time to come, but it is well advanced and it is expected to be whipped into shape by the time the anticipated Federal funds are available, he said. Many major projects have been given consideration, and the chief problem from now on seems to be one of selection rather than suggestion, of screening the more desirable and necessary from the less."

The Mayor characterized postwar planning as a dual object. One purpose he explained, is to build needed municipal improvements. The other is to furnish jobs which will help returned veterans to make the difficult transitions from fighting the country's enemies to peaceful pursuits.

Each City department has compiled a list of recommended projects. The total number of projects recommended run into several score.

Food

Continued from Page 1

answer to the problem. Many contend that butter never again will be over plentiful, since there's more profit for the milk producers in other dairy products.

Sugar, coffee, matches, paper bags—all have their ups and downs, mostly downs, in the grocery business today, with few in the trade knowing when and which way to turn next.

So, New England grocers are swapping trade information today at a rate they never dreamed possible. And with the swapping, the picture, instead of clarifying itself, only becomes the more confused. What the answer will be, apparent only time—and the progress of the war—will tell.

New Type Diesel Engine Operates Steel Trawler

Log of the Port of Boston

Designed for the purpose of trying out a new line of Diesel engines, the new steel fishing trawler Rosalie D. Morse is today tied up at T Wharf, in Boston, preparatory to making her initial voyage to the fishing grounds next week.

Special interest centers in the craft for another reason, too, for the vessel is said to be the first fisherman to be built of steel and added to the Boston fleet since war needs absorbed the entire output of America's steel mills.

Built at the Somerset Shipyards, Inc., steel for the trawler was made available when the Navy canceled some contracts it had with that yard. Sufficient steel was on hand for half a dozen fishing trawlers, of which this is said to be the first to be added to the fleet. One other is about ready.

Some features of the new engine to be tried out in the new vessel were developed during th war, according to Fairbanks Morse & Co., of Boston, designers and builders of the engine that seeks to retain a given horsepower in less space and weight than prewar models. The latest product of the company is to be given as severe a tryout as possible under day-to-day fishing conditions, under direction of the Hosmer Fishing Corporation, organized under laws of Massachusetts for that purpose.

Equipped to carry a crew of 16, the Morse is expected to be operated at present with a crew of 12, including Capt. Bernard Wolf of Beverly, who has been fishing out of Gloucester for many years. The craft will operate out of Boston in the groundfisheries.

Capacity of the new trawler will permit icing down 212,000 pounds of fish. The vessel measures 96 feet 4½ inches overall; 22½ feet beam, and 10.3 feet draft.

Loss Made Good

Loss of the passenger liner President Coolidge of the American President Lines, which was sunk by mine in the Southwest Pacific Oct. 26, 1942, will be partially offset by payment to the company by the War Shipping Administration of $7,000,000, Boston shipping men learned this week. The craft cost $8,017,690 to build at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., where she was completed in October of 1931. One of the largest combination freight and passenger vessels flying the American flag before the war, the vessel registered a deadweight tonnage of 17,200 tons, and had a speed of 20 knots. Accommodations for 305 first class passengers, 133 tourist and 402 steerage passengers were available.

N. E. Export Club

Members of the New England Export Club will meet next Thursday evening at Schrafft's, West Street, Boston, to hear Howard C. Baldwin, economist with Babson's Reports, speak on "Business Outlook."

Office Moves

Offices of Stone & Downer Company, customs brokerage and freight forwarding firm for more than 100 years, have been moved from 75 State Street to the Board of Trade Building, 131 State Street.

Hammond Retires

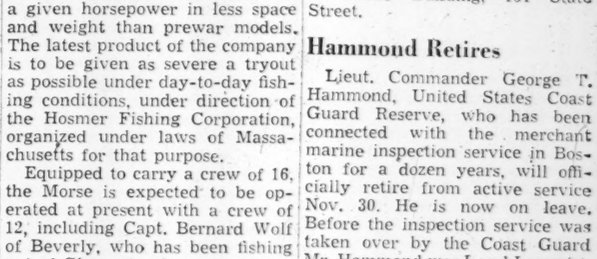
Lieut. Commander George T. Hammond, United States Coast Guard Reserve, who has been connected with the merchant marine inspection service in Boston for a dozen years, will officially retire from active service Nov. 30. He is now on leave. Before the inspection service was taken over by the Coast Guard Mr. Hammond was Local Inspector of Boilers. He resides in Quincy.

Deeper Waterways

Arrangements to bring the 37th annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association to Boston on Nov. 14 and 15 were disclosed recently by Frank S. Davis, Vice-President-at-Large of the organization. J. Hampton Moore, twice Mayor of Philadelphia, is President of the Association which initiated and put through the intracoastal waterways of which the Cape Cod Canal is an important link adn which play an important role the war effort, Mr. Davis said. Speakers of national prominence are to participate.

Leon Stone

PHILANTHROPIES



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G. I.'s Told Home Front Really Has Good Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The home front's record isn't bad at all, the Army told the millions of G. I. Joes on the world's war fronts, in spite of "black markets," chiselers, and strikes. In fact, 99 per cent of labor and management, it concluded in a recent circular, one of a series it issues to keep soldiers posted on various subjects, have kept faith with their work pledges and production schedules.

Soldiers out in the jungles of the Pacific or battling the Nazis at the West Wall have been known to be bitterly condemnatory of work stoppages, of selfish chiselers, of "black markets" at home. In their eyes any deviation from complete devotion to the war effort was inexcusable. And in this respect the Army circular agrees with the G. I. Joes completely. But it asks him for a moment at least to take his eyes off the small, almost infinitesimal failures on the home front and contemplate what has been accomplished.

Not only has the Axis been equaled in war production, it has been far outstripped. American labor and management are at this moment outproducing the joint war efforts of both Germany and Japan. With Great Britain and Russia ,this country outproduced the Axis two to one in 1942, three to one in 1943, and will have a 4-to-1 edge over the enemy this year.

It is true, the Army admits, that strikes and work stoppages have cost 23,000,000 man-days of labor since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. But this loss is less than one tenth of 1 per cent of the total labor time available. So the Army asks its soldiers to remember in condemning strikes, "black markets," chiselers, only a very minute section of the home front is at fault.

Strikes are the most sensational failures one hears about on the home front with almost the same strikes are condemned by the home front wit halmost the same unanimity that they are condemned on the war fronts.

Anything that might prolong the war even a moment is inexcusable. But strikes, the Army suggests in its letter to G. I. Joe, have not had the evil effect on production that has been frequently painted. True there have been 9,285 strikes or work stoppages since Pearl Harbor. True, 23,000,000 man-days of labor have been lost. But the Army, with the Secretary of Labor, believes that labor and management's no-strike and no-lockout pledge have been kept 99 per cent. In many instances labor and management, the Army writes, have gone even further and formed labor-management committees whose sole purpose was increasing war production by co-operative effort.

The Army's circular takes no account of the serious bottleneck aspect of certain strikes. It merely points out that in the aggregate labor's war record is praiseworthy and endeavors to make the soldiers on the front lines see that 99 per cent of the home front is loyal, patriotic, hardworking, and conscientious.

The willfull or selfish actions of the remaining 1 per cent should not cloud the unselfish and praiseworthy record of the whole home front. The Army only asks that the boys at the front see the home front—all of it—in proper perspective.

Cartoon in the News

Loring, Providence Evening Bulletin

An Urgent Plea

Mrs. Luce Charges New Deal With Incompetent Statecraft

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Representative Clare Booth Luce (R) of Connecticut, asserted last night President Roosevelt is "not only untrustworthy but also incompetent" in the field of statecraft.

The Congresswoman, in an address prepared for delivery at a Republican-sponsored meeting in Orchestra Hall and distributed in advance to the press by western Republican headquarters, set forth:

"Shall we trust the making of a new peace to the tired and shaking hands of a man who could not keep the one he inherited when he was young and strong?

" . . . Although a majority of the American people may forgive him, history never will, in the end. For he is the only American President who ever lied us into a war because he did not have the political courage to lead us into it. Thus, in the end, the shame of Pearl Harbor was Mr. Roosevelt's shame."

Mrs. Luce contended "Mr. Roosevelt, far from being a great statesman, is in the field of statecraft not only untrustworthy, but also incompetent." She added:

Quotes Roosevelt

"In the precise words of President Roosevelt, in 1937, I quote: 'To keep the peace is the fundamental policy of the United States.' . . . Did Mr. Roosevelt prevent war? In other words, did Mr. Roosevelt's fundamental policy succeed or fail?"

She said "New Dealers" often presented "extenuating circumstances," among them that the United States was the victim of an unprovoked attack by Japan. She continued:

"In June of this year, Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, declared in London, I quote: 'Japan was provoked into attacking America at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history to say that America was forced into the war. It is incorrect to say that America was ever truly neutral. . . .'

"No, the theory of the unprovoked attack will not wash. . . . Why did he (President Roosevelt) never tell us that if Japan conquered China, and Germany overwhelmed Great Britain, they would then completely dominate our oceans, and that this one fact alone made the war our war?

"He did not tell us. First, because he did not have the courage to admit that his seven-year policy of isolation and appeasement had been a failure, which had contributed to bringing the war about, and that the only way left to redeem this failure of his statesmanship was for the nation to go to war. Secondly, he did not tell us the truth because he wanted a third term."

The Representative said that during his seven peacetime years, the President did not seek to achieve greater collective security in the world, and "not a single hint . . . did he give to the people . . . of the many secret and specific warnings he was receiving, and Mr. Hull was receiving, from his ambassadors and his military observers abroad of the growing danger to America" from Japan.

"Arms for the nation were the President's for the asking," she asserted, "he did not ask."

View on Willkie

At an earlier press conference the Representative said she believed "Wendell Willkie had no intention of voting for Mr. Roosevelt" in the Presidential election Nov. 7.

Mrs. Luce offered to make a $1 contribution to the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee if any member of the P. A. C. "can prove that military fortification of the island of Guam ever was brought to a vote on the floor of Congress, or that the President ever requested of Congress the military fortification of Guam before 1939."

The purpose of the offer, she said, was to establish the truth or falsity of a statement President Roosevelt made in his Teamsters Union address in Washington. She said the President asserted: "We were not allowed to fortify Guam."

"I also would like to know to whom the 'we' referred," Mrs. Luce said.

Mrs. Luce predicted there would be a large vote Nov. 7 — larger than four years ago—and that women would be in the majority at the voting booths "and will be casting ballots for the Republican candidates."

Lyttelton Apology

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton made a personal apology in the House of Commons last June 21, the day after he made his remarks about America which Representative Clare Boohte Luce quoted last night in her Chicago speech.

The British Minister of Production did not deny he had remarked at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London that the United States had provoked Japan to attack but disclaimed any intention of giving this as his belief.

Asserting that he only was trying to express gratitude for Lend-Lease aid prior to the Japanese assault, Mr. Lyttelton said:

"I ask the House to believe that the fault was one of expression and not of intention, and I hope that this apology will undo any harm which the original words may have caused here or in the United States."

Wallace Would Push Industry In War Effort

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—Vice-president Henry A. Wallace asserted last night it was necessary "to take industry by the scruff of the neck" to place it into the war effort.

The Vice-president, at a public Music Hall political rally sponsored by the Independent Citizens' Committee for Roosevelt, deviated from his prepared speech to urge the defeat of U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican.

He referred to a postwar program which Senator Taft outlined in a campaign talk. Senator Taft advocated with the return of peace immediate removal of wartime controls on prices, wages, and priorities, with certain exceptions.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, also recommends "the green light" for industry, said Mr. Wallace.

"Those of us close to the War Production Board know better," Mr. Wallace continued. "Given the green light, industry would have gone on making automobiles and washing machines. You had to take industry by the scruff of the neck and throw them into the war. Of course, when they were thrown in, they really did swim—with the excellent cooperation of labor."

I his prepared talk, Mr. Wallace said Mr. Dewey "is likely to become even more confused if he continues half the time to talk liberalism and half the time to express the thoughts of the real power in the national Republican Party.

"This real power consists of big capitalists, monopolists and cartel builders," Mr. Wallace continued.

News Course Urged For Higher Schools

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP)—A course in newspaper - reading habits should be given in every high school and college, Prof. Franklin Banner, head of the Department of Journalism at Pennsylvania State College, declared yesterday.

Speaking at a western Pennsylvania Education Association meeting, Professor Banner said: "If intelligent citizenship is to be encouraged, current news should be a daily assignment.

"A good newspaper is an excellent text of current history and contains accounts of the development of all arts and [natural[sciences. It stimulates interest in local government and local institutions and provides the necessary incentive for the growth of community consciousness in the young."

Garner Takes Time Out To Greet Senator Truman

EN ROUTE WITH TRUMAN, Oct. 14 (AP)—John Nance Garner, former vice-president, took time off from his corn shucking and pecan harvesting to drive down to the Uvalde depot to meet Harry S. Truman, candidate for Vice-President, here today.

Mr. Garner, striding down the cinder path beside the train, was recognized by passengers with greetings and a few scattered cheers.

Dewey Hit on Communist Question

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, claimed today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was making "a surprisingly dishonest effort" to make it appear the Roosevelt Administration secretly aspires to "set up a communist system."

In a letter to the President made public at the White House, Mr. Berle asserted the Republican presidential nominee "ripped a single sentence" from a document Mr. Berle wrote in 1939 and used it to claim the Administration advocates government-ownership of industry "though the entire memorandum shows the exact contrary."

The sentence, quoted by Mr. Dewey at Charleston, W. Va., last Saturday, said: "Over a period of years, the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants of the United States." Mr. Berle said the sentence actually pictured "just what we wanted to avoid."

"He (Dewey) then built a speech on the theory that this was 'your program,'" he wrote the President. "The record shows not only that this was not your program, but also that it was not anyone's program.

"In the circumstances this was a clear attempt to play fast and loose with the American public."

"Governor Dewey knows me quite well," Mr. Berle continued, declaring he helped the New Yorker win the independent nomination for district attorney two years ago. "He knows . . . I have never been a communist."

At the same time the Berle letter was released a lengthy analysis of Dewey campaign statements was made available to reporters at the White House showing excerpts he quoted from Administration documents, testimony and speeches in his Oklahoma City address. In each case the analysis adds a fuller text in support of the Democratic claim that the Republican nominee failed to give each quotation its full meaning.

It takes this excerpt from Dewey's Oklahoma speech: "In 1937 he (the President) said, and I quote: 'How happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards . . . rather than into huge standing armies and vast implements of war.'"

Then the analysis adds several paragraphs from a Roosevelt speech of 1937 underscoring this sentence which followed that quoted by Mr. Dewey: "I am compelled and you are compelled, nevertheless, to look ahead." It also quotes the President in the same speech: "Let no one imagine that America will escape, that . . . this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked."

It shows Mr. Dewey using this sentence from Senate Majority Leader Barkley's fourth-term nominating speech: "When the treachery of Parl Harbor came we were not ready." Then it underlined this opening sentence of Senator Barkley's next paragraph: "No democracy is ever ready for war at the drop of a hat."

The fact that the analysis was given reporters at the White House pegged the document to the Administration, but there was nothing to indicate who had prepared it. In all it elaborated on 10 quotations Dewey took from the President, his running-mate, Senator Harry S. Truman, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Gen. H. P. Arnold, Army Air Forces commander.

Dewey to Speak On Integrity In U. S. Government

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has selected "the urgent need for honesty and competence in our national government" as the topic of a major campaign speech in St. Louis Monday night.

A Governor's office spokesman said it appeared likely Mr. Dewey also would discuss support President Roosevelt reportedly was receiving from big-city political groups.

The speech, to be radiocast over two national networks, will find Mr. Dewey in the home town of Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, and in a state which twice has elected to the United States Senate Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Mr. Dewey declined to comment yesterday on published reports of a demand by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, that the two major presidential candidates answer this question:

"Should the vote of the United States Representative on the United Nations Security Council commit an agreed-upon quota of our military forces to action ordered by the Council to maintain peace, without requiring further congressional approval?"

Department Store Sales Gain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales in the week ending Oct. 7 were 16 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Women's Jobs May Still Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—A depression following the end of the war would force women to turn over to men even some of the jobs in which they excel men, according to Pauline Arnold, a specialist on market research.

If, on the other hand, the United States develops a high level of employment after the war, women will have greater opportunities than ever before, she declares in the current issue of Independent Women, official organ of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Asked, "If normal or better conditions prevail after the war, what fields and what jobs offer the most opportunity to women," about one fifth of the 300 war production factories queried showed definite interest in employing women in postwar work, she discloses.

One firm manufacturing aircraft engines and parts said they would never again use men on inspection. The Brewster Aeronautical and Bell Aircraft Corporations, however, both envisage a sharp decline in the ratio of women to men in postwar work in their plants.

While expecting a drop in its ratio of women to men after the war, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company reported it expected an increase in the use of women in high-grade office and in semi-executive positions.

A big field for women in professional work, particularly in chemistry and the physical sciences, was predicted by General Mills, and the Mutual Benefit Life Iusurance Company held that women would have an increasingly larger place in life insurance offices and selling.

The New York Central System, now employing nine times as many women as before, considered women's best opportunities in its field to be as ticket sellers and information and reservation clerks.

Positions in banks, Miss Arnold said, are stabilized, and the war has shown few positions of executive status for women.

Chalmers of 'Tech' Named to Advise Foreign Students

Prof. Paul Chalmers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology became the Institute's Adviser for Foreign Students as a result of his appointment announced recently by Dr. Karl T. Compton, M. I. T. President.

He is on the staff of the Department of English and History and is Assistant Director of Admissions. He will counsel foreign students on their various problems, and will centralize information concerning them.

Technology now has 278 students from foreign countries. The normal figure is 200. There are naval officers from China, Turkey and Latin America taking special courses in naval architecture and marine engineering. In fact, the largest of all the foreign groups at the Institute is the Chinese. Next is the Turkish. There are students from Canada, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Cuba, Argentina and Mexico. It is expected that soon there will also be small delegations of students from European allied countries as well.

U. S. Prisoner in Nazi Camp Suggests Cooks Whistle While Stirring Fruit Cake

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—An American flier detained in a German prison camp suggests that prisoner-cooks stirring up holiday fruit cakes be required to whistle while they work.

That way, he explained, they can prove they aren't eating the raisins.

The suggestion, as well as a recipe for compounding fruit cake from various prison odds and ends such as oatmeal and gingersnaps, is incorporated in a copy of Gefangenen Gazette (prisoner's gazette) printed in German Stalag Luft III and reproduced by the American Red Cross in this country as a service to relatives of war prisoners.

Food ranks high in the prisoners' interest, to judge from the numerous references to eating.

The same contributor who sent in the fruit cake recipe informed the readers that "a powerful brew of coffee can be used as a flavoring for cakes," and declared that while the orange powder they received wasn't much good for making orange drinks, it worked wonders when sprinkled dry on mashed turnips.

The Gazette warned that the prisoners' potato ration soon was to be cut by 100 grams, and that the Germans were going to quit issuing macaroni and sauerkraut as staples.

"To cheer everybody up, however," added the food editor, "there will be an increase of 120 grams of kohlrabi."

The men have been receiving Red Cross food parcels to supplement their prison fare. Born swappers, they have developed an organization called "Foodacco" which arranges intra-camp exchanges.

Dewey Friendship To Allies Questioned

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP) — A claim that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, and men associated with him "hate England for her national rivalry and Russia for her internal philosophy" has been made by Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida.

Senator Pepper Oct. 12 told the Free Italian American Labor Council: "They do not intend to work intimately with either because they cannot approach these nations in the spirit of true friendship, upon which alone co-operation can be founded and international good faith be practiced."

He said the election was "a part of the war" and that it would determine how soon the war will end and how many would be killed.

Politics in Rations Is Bricker Theme

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, "condemning" what he called political implications in rationing, asserted today that the recent release of farm machinery from rationing "undoubtedly was facilitated by the fact the election day is approaching."

The Republican candidate for vice-president, in a prepared text released by his campaign staff, said the Sept. 6 announcement that 17 processed foods would be removed from rationing was made from the White House, and added:

"Ordinarily an announcement of this sort would be made by the OPA. But this is an election year. Nov. 7 is circled in red on the White House calendar."

The Ohio Governor moved into California after two days of campaigning in Oregon.

Roosevelt Kin Declares Support Going to Dewey

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., widow of Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, said yesterday she was supporting Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President as "the man who will give the government back to the people."

Her statement was issued by the Republican State Committee with announcement of her appointment as chairman of a committtee arranging for New York State's part in "Double the Vote for Dewey Day," Oct. 25.

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Newton Pupils Cheer Vets With Books and Disks

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wounded veterans returning through Massachusetts on hospital trains have Newton school children and members of the Newton Community Club to thank for many of the phonograph records and magazines that help them happily to pass long hours.

The aid of the boys and girls at the Weeks Junior High School, Newton Center, and the Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, was enlisted by the club. They have already collected nearly 800 records and 850 magazines, including several hundred comic books, according to a report made by Mrs. Herbert J. Bedell at the club's opening meeting this week.

Mrs. Bedell, who is serving on the War Services Committee of the Newton Community Club and as a member of the Division of War Relief of the State Federation, is assisted in this project by Mrs. Herbert J. Ham. They take the contributions from the schools to Federation War Relief headquarters in Boston.

Bigelow pupils to date have only been asked to help gather magazines, but both schools are making the collections "duration" projects. At Weeks Junior High, where chief attention is being given to records, Jeane Wallace is general chairman.

One of her most enthusiastic assistants is William Whitney from Room 104 who has himself brought in 200 records. Alma Barbonie and Nancy Hockridge, working as a team from Room 205, have collected either one good record or 10 cents from every pupil in the school. With the money, they bought five new records, and were given 10 by the sympathetic owner of the record shop. Records that are too old are traded in for new ones.

The project at Weeks is being carried on under the guidance of Wilson Colvin, social studies teacher. Besides records and magazines, Weeks pupils also have donated numerous 25-cent editions of detective stories and have purchased 10 good recent novels.

Monday Programs

Milton Woman's Club—Philip Cummings, news analyst and commentator, will speak on "World Conditions From the American Viewpoint," 2 p. m.

League of American Pen Women—The Boston Branch is sponsoring a luncheon in honor of visiting authors at the Book Fair, 12:30 p. m., Women's Republican Club. Mrs. Wallace Starr King, President, 236 Rawson Road, Brookline, has charge of tickets.

Brighthelmstone Club—Legislative Day will feature a talk by Philip G. Bowker; Associate Metropolitan District Commissioner. Mrs. Ignatius F. Enos is Chairman. Dessert-coffee, 1:15 p. m., Mrs. John F. Danskin, Hospitality Chairman. Mrs. Leroy Best is President.

Watertown Woman's Club—Guest Day will be observed with a luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Unitarian Parish House. Mrs. Wilfrid L. Walsh is President; Mrs. Francis A. Kelly will be hostess. Mrs. Clayton V. Chandler, Program Chairman, will present four guest artists in a series of "Opera Miniatures."

Harbinger Woman's Club—Laurence B. Fletcher, Director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Ruby-Throated Hummingbird," West Roxbury Library, 8 p. m.

D. A. R.—Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Regenet, will speak at a meeting of the Committee on Safety Chapter at the home of Mrs. Albert J. Linton, 76 Arlington Street, Winchester, 2 p. m. Mrs. Nathaniel Nichols, Regent, will preside.

Council of Jewish Women—Louis Fischer, author and foreign correspondent, will discuss "Ever-Changing Russia" at the opening meeting of the Boston Section of the Council, Temple Ohabei Shalom Community Center, Brookline, 2 p. m. Mrs. Philip A. Segal will be hostess.

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Diamond's Symphony At First Hearing

By L. A. Sloper

David Diamond's Symphony No. 2 had its first performance yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, under the baton of Dr. Koussevitzky. It was the central item of the second program of the Boston Symphony season. The concert began with Arthur Foote's Suite in E major for string orchestra. The other number listed was Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

Mr. Diamond is a newcomer to these concerts, although at the age of 29 he can point to a considerable output of symphonic and chamber music, much of which has been performed. Like his contemporaries, he is as careful to disclaim any programmatic intention as the modern novelist is to insist that all his characters are purely imaginary and have been created without thought of any actual persons.

Usually it is difficult to credit these assertions by composers or authors, because the content of their works so often seems to deny them. In the case of this symphony, however, it is easy to believe Mr. Diamond, because he seems to be expressing emotion through a well-developed technique, rather than employing technique to tell a story or paint a picture.

* * *

The structure of his Second Symphony is unusual in that his first movement is marked Adagio funebre. But as he points out in the program notes, it "may be considered as a sonata-allegro movement in slow tempo." Thus, apparently, he is not transposing the order of the parts of his symphony merely for novel effect, but has adopted the slower pace in his first movement because he feels it more expressive of his mood.

His Scherzo comes second, and is followed by an Andante espressivo, quasi adagio. The Finale is a lively Rondo.

What makes the scheme remarkable is that Mr. Diamond has deliberately chosen to write two long slow movements into a symphony, at a period when most modern composers are unable or unwilling to write even one; presumably they are either incapable of feeling, or ashamed to display it.

* * *

Mr. Diamond is free of such inhibition. Having looked at a wartime world, he says frankly, "This is how I feel about it." His emotion has every evidence of being deep and sincere, and certainly he has the means of conveying it. His themes are not sentimental, but they lend themselves to a development whose richness is most expressive.

The Scherzo and the Finale are less distinctive, perhaps because the composer, finding it difficult to be gay in these times, leans more heavily on his technical learning. Nevertheless, he leaves an impression of freedom and spontaneity within the framework that has often been filled by similar matter in the past.

The symphony had a moderate success, and the composer bowed twice from the platform.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	"What's Cooking?"; Variety show; Music pgm	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	Glenda Farrell	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm"	News service	"Potpourri": News
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; drama	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45		Farm and Home Makers	Studio program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00	Grand Central Station; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	Frank Sinatra; J.	Spotlight on Youth	"Hill Lawyer"	"Views and Reviews"	"Kick, Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation:	"Autumn Serenade"	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news	Sports program
2:15	drama; interviews	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Dartmouth-Notre Dame	Sports; music; news
2:30	'Pan America Calling"; music	Radio Pals	"Week-End Function"	football game	Sports program
2:45		Newscast	Wisconsin-Ohio football	Dartmouth-Notre Dame	Sports program
3:00	News service	"Famous Composers"	Wisconsin-Ohio football	football game	Pepper Shaker
3:15	Melody in the Sky	"Famous Composers"	game	Dartmouth-Notre Dame	News service
3:30	Showtime Matinee.	"ABC's of OPA"	Wisconsin-Ohio football	football game	Political talk
3:45	Showtime Matinee	Musical program	game	Dartmouth-Notre Dame	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	"Follies"; Evelyn	"America Marches"	Wisconsin-Ohio football	football game	Popular recordings
4:15	Howe, mc.; News.	Pamella King, songs	game	Dartmouth-Notre Dame	Popular recordings
4:30	Studio program	"Music in Review"	Wisconsin-Ohio football	Network sports	Popular recordings
4:45	Studio program	"Music in Review"	game	Network sports	Popular recordings
5:00	Philadelphia Orch.	Concert Music	Wisconsin-Ohio football	Network sports	Popular recordings
5:15	Eugene Ormandy,	Concert Music	game	Network sports	Popular recordings
5:30	conductor	Romberg's Music	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Popular recordings
5:45	Philadelphia Orch.	"Hello, Sweetheart"	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News, Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Forum	Soldiers With Wings	Symphony of Melody	Fred Foye's H. S. Sports	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	Red Cross program	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Sports; Music	"They Live Forever"	American Eagles in	Political talk
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	"They Live Forever"	Britain: interviews	News service: talk
7:30	"America in Air"	"Meet Your Navy"	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	"Vocal Spotlite"
7:45	"America in Air"	"Meet Your Navy"	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Jack Bundy's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Lina Romay, gst	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynn; guests	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or-	Truth or Consequence;	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	chestra concert	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Boston Symphony Or-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater of the	Classical Album: re-
9:15	Frank Sinatra; J.	chestra concert	music; comedy; orch.	Air	cordings
9:30	Edwards; chor; or	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Chicago Theater of the	Classical Album: re-
9:45	Serenade: Jessica	Dance orchestra; Quiz	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Air	cordings
10:00	Dragonette; Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	"Results, Inc."; mys-	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's 'Cor-	Musical Autographs	Carol Landis, guest	tery drama	'The Lonesome Drifter
10:30	rection, Please'	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	"Mysterious Traveler";	Popular recordings
10:45	Network talks	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	dramatic sketch	Popular recordings
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Popular recordings
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.,	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Popular recordings
11:30	Frankie Carle's Or	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	"Shady Valley Jam-	Day's End: music
11:45	Frankie Carle's Or	Concert in Miniature	AAFTC Bond drama	boree"; variety	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199M
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Church in the Wildwood	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour: speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Lullabies;	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious services
9:30	gan; guests	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air,	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Political talk	Park Street Church	"Your Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	"Deep South"	Services; speaker	"It's Show Time"	"Symphonietta"	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	"The Eternal Light"	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	"Temple in Manhattan"	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	"Vocal Spotlite"
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Gilbert and Sullivan
12:45	People to People.	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Gilbert and Sullivan
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayie Hazelwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse.
1:15	Revue; music	"Famous Composers"	Washington News—Int'l	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Studio speaker	Cavalcade of Song	Univ of Chicago Round-	Mystery dramatization	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	table: "Facing Issues"	Mystery dramatization	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours;	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love," dra-	"Sky Riders"; quiz	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:15	Victor Jory, di.	Cavalcade of Song	matic sketch	"Sky Riders"; quiz	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Bill Cunningham	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	kovitch's Eighth	Sammy Kaye's Or.; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	"Happy Herb Lewis"	gram: talk, music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	George Hicks, comment	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Music; Leland Stowe	Close; Roy Shield's Or	soloists; orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor; Shosta-	Ethel Barrymore as	'The Army Hour'; pick-	"Nick Carter"; detec-	Religious program
3:45	kovitch's Eighth	"Miss Hattie"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	tive drama	Religious program
4:00	Symphony; Tchai-	"Off the Record"	ters throughout the	"Your America"; Solo-	Treasury Varieties
4:15	kowsky's 1812 Ov.	"Off the Record"	world; speakers	ists; chorus, orch.	Treasury Varieties
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	"World of Song"	"Sunday at 4:30"; Ar-	"What's the Name of	"Sunday Silhouettes"
4:45	Nestor Chayres	"World of Song"	thur Fiedler's Orch.	That Song?"; quiz	"Sunday Silhouettes"
5:00	Family Hour: Pa-	Mary Small Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"You Can't Take It	Religious program
5:15	trice Munsel; Reed	drama; "Junior Miss"	Frank Black, cond.;	With You"; drama	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama	Marian Anderson, con-	"The Shadow"; drama.	Hawaiian music
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	traito	"The Shadow"; drama	News service
6:00	"Ozzie and Har-	Paul Whiteman's Or.;	Religious program	'Quick as a Flash': Quiz	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	riet"; comedy	'Amos 'n' Andy, gst;	Religious program	show; Ken Roberts, mc	light Services; speaker
6:30	Fanny Brice; H.	guest soloists and	The Great Gildersleeve,	Upon Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	Stafford; comedy	dramatic sketch	starring Hal Peary	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	Kate Smith Hour:	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Roch-	Cleveland Orchestra, V.	Classical Album
7:15	Orson Welles;	Don Gardner, news	ester; Phil Harris	Goischmann, cond.	Classical Album
7:30	Shirley Booth;	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Bandwagon; Kay Kyser,	Cleveland Orchestra, V.	Classical Album
7:45	Ted McElroy	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Dick Powell, mc; News	Goischmann, cond.	Classical Album
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Greenfield Vil'ge Chapel	Bergen-McCarthy; Effie	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Dorothy Thompson, nws	Klinker; G. Niesen	tion Board; human in-	Service; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Stop or Go" quiz, with	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst panel.	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Joe E. Brown	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Service; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go -	John Baker, tenor; guest	Revival Hour
9:15	gest; dr.; music	'Hollywood Mystery	Round; orch.; songs	soloist; F. Dvonch, con	Revival Hour
9:30	Jas. Melton Show;	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Revival Hour
9:45	Marv Martin	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Boys' choir	Revival Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour";	News bulletins
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix	Or.; soloists	John J. Anthony, cond.	Irish Melodies
10:30	"We, the People";	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Jackie Gleason-Les Tre-	"The Goodwill Hour";	"Pan Americana"; mus.
10:45	interviews; music	Up With the World"	mayne Show; music	Bill McCune's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	'Yanks in the Orient";	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	V. Monroe's Orch.	Message of Israel	Pacific Story; Drama,	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	V. Monroe's Orch.	Message of Israel	"Kwangtung Army"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News Talk

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-Blue	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast at Sardi's;	"Road of Life"; sk.	News service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; Interviews	"Rosemary"; drama	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Now Voyager"; drama	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; songs	News service
12:00	Kate Smith; talk.	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Kick Conga
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Carl Carlson, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Serial drama	Studio Orchestra	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Sports comments
2:15	"Two on a Clue";	Mystery Chef; talk	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News
2:30	Serial drama	"Dance Parade"	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories"	Sports comments
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time.	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"Easy Rhythms"	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45	Book Fair Show	Music; Listen Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News; Popular music
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Political talk; music	Popular recordings
4:30	Talk about children	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch	Popular recordings
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"; drama	'Widder Brown"; sk.	"The Handy Man"	Popular recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; popular music
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Dick Tracy"; sketch,	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwo'd	News service	Sports; music
6:15	L. Murray's music	Newscasts; Music	Embarkation Port Band	News; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	"Attack on Makin"
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Political Speakers	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Talk, John Corcoran	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Art Amadon, songs	Political talk	"Vocal Spotlite"
7:45	to the Yanks'	western dramatization	Frontier Headlines	Political talk	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Builders of World"	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Ahead"; speakers	"Report from Pacific"	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Eddie Barry's Orchestra
8:30	National War Fund	"Builders of World"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Roosevelt; Halifax	Ahead"; speakers	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	R. Salinger, news
9:00	Theater: "Seventh	Harold L. Ickes	Tourel; Piatigorsky;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; music
9:15	Heaven," Jean Her-	Harold L. Ickes	Don Voorhees' Orch	"Screen Test"	Classical Album; music
9:30	sholt; Van Johnson	Dance band	"Information Please";	"Teamwork for Recon-	Classical Album; music
9:45	Jennifer Jones	Band; Story Teller	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	struction"; talks	Classical Album; music
10:00	Guild: "Mad About	Thomas E. Dewey	Thomas E. Dewey	Henry Gladstone, news	News Service
10:15	Music"; stars	Thomas E. Dewey	Thomas E. Dewey	Paul Schubert, com'ent	Vocal Trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Popular recordings
10:45	Variety Show	M. Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Musical programs	Popular recordings
11:00	News; Weather	News service; music	News; N. Eddy, news	News Service	Popular recordings
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Presenting H. Horlick	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Popular recordings
11:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End: music

Week-End Outings for Bay State Boys Planned for the Pythians Kiddie Kamp

Four hundred and thirty-five boys of varied races and religious beliefs, coming from 71 communities in Massachusetts, achieved so successfully the goal of democratic living set by the Knights of Pythias Kiddie Kamp counselors this past summer, that a winter week-end camping program along the same lines is being considered, according to Gordon M. Atkins, Director.

Groups of boys, under this plan, would leave for the camp, located in the Myles Standish State Forest near Plymouth, after school on Fridays and return to their homes early on Sunday evenings. They would engage in a program of winter pioneering. In the snow and ice of the forest, it would be a rugged existence, Mr. Atkins said, "but it would result in rugged boys, the kind that America needs to carry out its postwar plans."

To supply the opportunity for Massachusetts' youngsters to meet on common ground, the Knights of Pythias Kiddie Kamp workers specially designed its program this summer to serve as a workshop in democracy, Mr. Atkins explained. Groups for all purposes were arranged so that each comprised boys of all races, color and creeds. Counselors were instructed to stress good camping under democratic leadership and by example.

The Kiddie Kamp was organized seven years ago by a group of Pythians. During these years more than 3,000 boys have participated in its program without any cost to themselves or their families.

SUNDAY 3 P.M.

GENERAL TIRE presents

"THANKS to AMERICA"

featuring

JEAN MERRILL
Spectacular Broadway Musical Comedy Star

WHITFORD KANE
Star of "Meet a Body"

Ted Cole, baritone, Bobby Norris, conducting
General Tire Orchestra, Bobby Norris conducting

from NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL HALL
WNAC and YANKEE NETWORK

Courtesy tickets may be obtained at N. E. Mutual Hall Box Office to the capacity of the hall.

Montreal Air Trips Resume on Oct. 23

The resumption of Northeast Airlines on Monday, Oct. 23, of its Boston-Montreal air service has been announced by President Paul F. Collins of the air line. Two trips daily will be made with stops at Concord, N. H., Barre-Montpelier, and Burlington, Vt., Mr. Collins said.

It is understood that Northeast's new 24-passenger Douglas transport has been entirely converted from a military craft to commercial use, except for radio equipment.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—"The British Tommy." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Eyes Front." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas — 8:00 p. m. — Venezuelan Folk Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"American Eagle in Britain." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

For Sunday, Oct. 15

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala — 4:45 p. m. — First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m. — "Travelers' Tales." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Dorset Farmer," talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur — 'Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30 (Last day.)

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Fritz Kreisler. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Bay State Symphony Orchestra, Giovanni Pompeo, conductor. Ellen White, soprano soloist. 8:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Stefan Auber, cellist, Valentin Pavlovsky, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10. "The Girl in the Case." Edmund Lowe, Janis Carter. 2, 5, 7:55.

Fenway—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Climax," Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 10. "Babes on Swing Street," Peggy Ryan. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Coo

Jet-Propelled Plane Secrets Are Revealed

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Secrecy surrounding development of the first jet-propelled plane in the United States has been lifted by the General Electric Company in a "Now It Can Be Told" statement permitted by the War Department. G. E.'s part in the development was the perfection and manufacture of the jet engines which drive the Bell-built P-59A "Airacomet."

General Electric, because of its many years' experience in the building of steam turbines and later, superchargers for airplanes, was chosen by the War Department to undertake jet propulsion development in the United States, according to Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Forces, the statement said.

The account relates how a G. E. engineer was first permitted to witness a jet plane project in England over 30 months ago, but was not allowed to take any notes or make any drawings, since his return to America by plane would take him through spy-ridden countries.

Asked to Develop

R. C. Muir, G. E. Vice-President, the account continued, was asked by General Arnold if his company would develop the jet project. Mr. Muir agreed, without even the company's war projects committee hearing of the proposition, G. E. said. He promised General Arnold to have something ready by six months, its account added.

A small crew of G. E. design engineers was taken off supercharger work and assigned to the job, according to G. E. A few days later three mysterious packages arrived by plane from England. They were brought from Boston airport in an unmarked truck by a roundabout route to the company's Lynn, Mass., works. The truck also bore Col. Don Keirn, of the Air Forces, and three young men from England, D. N. Walker, C. B. Bazzoni, and J. A. King, all of whom had worked on jet planes in that country.

All Dismissed

Once inside the plant gate, all helpers but the driver of the truck were dismissed so that they would have no knowledge of where the packages were to be delivered. An old plant used for the manufacture of street lighting was selected as a workshop and guards were installed around it with orders to allow in no outsiders, G. E. said.

In order to attract the least attention the three English engineers were quartered in small hotels near Boston, and were moved from time to time so that their presence would attract no curiosity. Every person working on the development was carefully checked, and even his home life was investigated, G. E. said.

When Flight Commander Frank Whittle, English inventor of jet propulsion arrived in Boston, he was registered at the Statler Hotel under an assumed name and less than six people knew it, G. E. continued. Even fearing detection there, he went to live in the home of R. G. Standerwick, Lynn G. E. supercharger engineer, according to G. E. Even Mrs. Standerwick did not know the identity of her visitor until several months later when an announcement was made on the radio, Jan. 6, that a jet-propelled plane had flown in the United States and that G. E. had developed the engine. Mr. Standerwick then let his wife in on the secret, the G. E. statement said.

A Flying Start?

Learning to pilot a plane has never been the casual process that automobile driving is. One can learn to drive a car without ever having to know what is under the hood, but Gilbert Paust's book, "Here's How to Fly" (Essential Books, New York), will quickly disabuse those embryo aerial enthusiasts who believe that post-war "easy to fly" planes are the only thing to be learned in piloting.

The fact is, as very informative chapters in Mr. Paust's book point out, pilots have to know aerodynamics, civil air regulations, navigation, meteorology, engines and safe procedures with reference to flying itself and apparatus, including parachutes. In the back of the book are 28 pages of sample questions on these various subjects on which the Civil Aeronautics Board examiners will require a passing grade before one can soar "into the wide blue yonder."

Again, as Mr. Paust, who is aviation editor of Mechanix Illustrated and an instructor in his own right knows, this knowledge is a superficial but extremely essential background when one climbs into a cockpit to really begin to learn something!

Another Helpful Book

Incidentally, one could do no better after absorbing Mr. Paust's book, than to read Robert N. Buck's "Sparring With the Weather," which is issued by Aero Insurance Underwriters, 111 John Street, New York.

"Sparring With the Weather" contains much valuable information, based on a practical pilot's point of view, regarding how to fly through or to avoid bad weather. Mr. Buck discusses vicious weather in such a matter of fact fashion as to lessen this bogey. Mr. Buck often writes humorously—but he is to be taken seriously.

Boston P. O. Seeks Trucks

Trucks of one and one-half to two-ton capacity are needed for the post office of Boston for handling Christmas mail between Dec. 17 and 31, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly announced today. He added that the driver of each truck will be paid 65 cents an hour, plus 15 per cent, in addition to the accepted bid for the vehicle itself."

Wrap the shells for Hitler
With your waste paper!
SAVE IT!
BOSTON COLLECTIONS
NEXT WEEK
Boston Salvage Committee

ESKA NOHEET
Pemanent Wave
$10 and $15
(DE LUXE)
Given without heat, machines, wires or pads
Other Permanents
$7.50 to $15
Experienced Hairdressers Only
Smith Beauty Salon
Daylight—Air-cooled Shop
1126 Boylston St., Boston Circle 9830

Hurry, Hurry, Hurry—Monday's Last Day

Official United States Coast Guard

Boston's Main Post Office Open Tom orrow for Overseas Christmas Parcels

Mailing deadline for Christmas parcels for service men and women overseas has been extended to include Monday, Oct. 16. All windows in the parcel post section of the main post office in Boston will be open Sunday from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Shown mailing their packages are, left to right: Spars Doris Elfstrom, seaman first class, Malden; Helen McMasters, yeoman second class, Dedham, and Mary E. Tansey, specialist third class, Boston. Holding the mail sack is Lloyd H. Johnson, specialist third class, of Saint Paul, Minn. Obviously they are doing their part.

Postal Fees In Some Lines Going Down

Postal money order fees will go back to their old levels on Nov. 1, and various other revisions in rates for certain types of service will be made at the same time throughout the country, Patrick J. Connelly, Boston Postmaster, announced today. The changes represent reductions in most cases, and increases in two instances.

After Nov. 1, a money order may be obtained for less than 10 cents if the amount does not exceed $5. The lowest fee is six cents for a money order of one cent to $2.50. Eight cents will be the charge for a money order representing $2.51 to $5, and corresponding prices will prevail above that level, all of them back to rates prevailing before March 26 of this year when rates were increased, the Postmaster said.

Insurance rates on parcel post which are now 10 cents for a $5 valuation will drop on Nov. 1 to three cents, with corresponding reductions in all insurance rates, bringing them down to what is said to be the lowest levels in the history of the postal service.

Registered collect-and-delivery mail is to be 40 cents for $10 or less and $1 for $100.01 to $200.

Special delivery, however, jumps from its present rate of 10 cents for first class mail up to two pounds to 13 cents, with a five cent jump to 20 cents for first class parcels of two pounds to 10 pounds. Fees for registry return receipts are to be higher.

Aid to Vets in War Insurance Offered by State Savings Banks

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Experienced counselors at local savings banks throughout Massachusetts are ready to help discharged servicemen tailor their United States National Service Life Insurance to fit their civilian needs, Clyde S. Casady, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, said today.

This is in keeping with the adopted policy of the Bay State financial institutions to advise all veterans to "keep your Government life insurance," continued Mr. Casady. Full facilities of the banks are at the disposal of the former servicemen and their families, said Mr. Casady.

Just returned from a tri-state conference at Rye, N. Y., with representatives of more than 200 savings banks in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, Mr. Casady stated that the conference thoroughly indorsed this advice and that the veterans in the other states would receive the same treatment.

Many of the servicemen have entered the armed forces direct from schools and the savings banks life insurance advisers want to be of particular help to these young men and their families, said Mr. Casady. He invited the families of the servicemen to consult with the bank life insurance officials and learn the full story on conversion.

To back up this informational service, the Council is preparing a booklet for wide distribution entitled, "Why Veterans Should Keep Their Government Insurance." The magnitude of the problem is disclosed by current statistics which show $120,000,000,000 of this Government war insurance in force, which equals 85 per cent of the total private life insurance now provided.

Five reasons why veterans should retain their Government insurance, Mr. Casady added, are: First, premium rates are exceptionally low. Second, broad provisions of the disability provision are part of the Government contract. Third, if you allow your policy to lapse you may be unable to secure such protection later on. Fourth, settlement provisions in the National Service Policy are quite favorable. Fifth, by keeping the low-cost protection you now have, you guard against the danger that you may fail, through inertia, to obtain insurance at some future time.

The policies provided under the National Service Life Insurance, explained Mr. Casady, are of the five-year term type which must be converted within that period of time.

Personal, specific and practical advice will be available at the local savings banks for the veterans returning to civilian life, said Mr. Casady.

Rules governing the conversion require that premiums must be paid within 31 days from the end of the period for which the last premium was paid. This fact may be overlooked by veterans in the excitement of discharge and returning home, so it is brought to their attention in the booklet which the Council is preparing.

Vermont Flood-Control Plan Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 14—Vermont's alternate plan for flood control on the West River as opposed to the Federal Government's $30,000,000 single control dam, would provide four main-river dams and four tributary-stream dams to be erected at a total cost of $9,514,240.

Vermont's plan, according to Philip H. Shutler, State Planning Board Chairman, would control 88 per cent of the total drainage area which army engineers say would be controlled by the one big structure. The State's plan, also, said Chairman Shutler, would prevent submersion of scenic West River Valley villages and a huge acreage of tillable farm lands.

The Federal proposal has been and is still being fought by the citizens of the West River valley and Freemen, Inc., an association of Vermonters opposed to encroachment of the Federal government on State's rights in general and specifically the erection of the proposed $30,000,000 dam with its consequent destruction of valley property. In this fight, the citizens and Freeman, Inc., have the full support of the State government through legislative action.

The State-proposed dams would form storage basins on the West River above Williamsville station, above Townsend and Jamaica and north of Londonderry village. The Williamsville station dam would be of concrete construction and of detention type. The Jamaica dam, highest of all, would be of earth and rock and the rest of earth construction.

The tributary dams, all of earth construction, would be located above South Newfane, above Rawsonville and in the town of Mt. Tabor.

All but the Williamsville station structure would be operated by gates, and might contain water for a considerable part of the year, according to Chairman Shutler. The Williamsville Station detention dam would permit the normal flow of the river below the flood point to pass, but would hold back the excess.

Total storage capacity of the eight basins would be 147,000 acre feet and drainage area controlled, 358.8 square miles, compared with the 408 square miles included behind the dam proposed by the Federal Government engineers.

Power Issues

Senator George D. Aiken, addressing 400 members of the Vermont Electric Co-operative, in Johnson, on Thursday, deplored what he termed "renewal of intense rivalry between co-operative and private electric power companies."

Some private utilities, he said, "appear to be pushing the construction of so-called 'spite lines' into unserved communities, offering to deliver power on reasonable terms to the larger potential companies on a Rural Electrification line. On the other hand, co-operatives in some parts of the country have shown a desire to invade more populous communities than it was ever intended the REA should serve."

Senator Aiken also spoke in favor of using publicly built dams in Vermont for power purposes as well as for flood control.

"There is a move on foot," he said, "to prohibit the production of electric power at publicly built dams in Vermont. I will oppose it in Congress. I am opposed to the construction of one proposed dam, and there may be others of which I am not aware, but when power is available, it should be developed for the benefit of the people."

The Senator referred to the dam the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Co. proposes to build on the Connecticut River at Wilder and which would flood valley farm lands 30 miles northward.

The Week in Vermont

Harry Bowman, Johnson REA project superintendent, announced that the total revenue of the co-operative for the first eight months of 1944 totalled $55,489. Operating expenses for the period totalled $36,833, including $13,680 for the purchase of power. The balance owed the Federal Government is $512,141 and interest and principal payments have been made in full, with $45,000 prepaid. The Johnson co-operative is serving 1,114 consumer members in parts of Orleans, Lamoille, Chittenden and Franklin counties.

An increase in use of power was shown according to Superintendent Bowman. The average monthly bill is now $6.41 as compared to $3.58 in 1939 when the co-operative began operations. The original 150 miles of line has been increased to 560 miles in the past five years.

R. H. WHITE'S
Keyed to these times

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Dr. Meneely Inaugurated At Wheaton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass., Oct. 14—A warning that military victories alone are not sufficient to bring about democracy's permanence and its spread throughout the world, was expressed today by Dr. A. Howard Meneely, new President of Wheaton College, at his inaugural ceremony in Cole Memorial Chapel. He emphasized that the well-being of democratic freedom depends upon enlightened peoples, guided by intelligent leaders.

"Our best long-term hope of developing a genuine attachment to freedom, democracy and international co-operation is through a liberal education of the oncoming generations of youths in our schools, colleges and universities," Dr. Meneely told a large audience of visiting college presidents, state educational officials and other educators.

He added that the most effective short-term means of showing people that United States national security can be insured "only through international security and that national prosperity is conditioned by international prosperity" is through the press, radio and other public information agencies.

The inauguration of Dr. Meneely, successor to Dr. J. Edgar Park who retired last August as President of Wheaton for the past 18 years, took place on the 111th anniversary of the College's Founder's Day.

Robert Frost, American poet, opened the day's activities this morning by delivering the Annie Talbot Cole memorial lecture.

All major colleges and universities in New England were represented in the academic procession which included Dr. Reginald Fritz, Harvard University; Dean L. W. Cronkhite, Radcliffe College; Dr. Edward Sanford Hammond, Bowdoin College; Dean Harriet Allyn, Mount Holyoke College; Dean Robert G. Caldwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dean Ella Keats Whiting and Dean Lucy Wilson, Wellesley College; President Joseph R. N. Maxwell, S.J., Holy Cross College; and the Rev. Charles E. Park, Yale University.

Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, whose daughter graduated from Wheaton in 1938, also was among the guests.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, October 14

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, and other events at Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Ballroom Dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.

Officers' Dances, 8 p. m. Army and Navy Club, 12 Arlington Street, Ruby Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. Nonmembers 50 cents. Orchestra.

Dances, With Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 140 Clarendon Street; 22 Batterymarch Street; Affiliated Jewish Youth, 225 Clarendon Street; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue. Dance Contest; 5 Ruggles Street; 48 Boylston Street; 26 Temple Place.

Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses—Buddies Club: 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.; 80 Boylston street, Social 7:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, Charlestown "Siesta," 5-8 p. m.

American-Scandinavian Dances, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Sketching, Buddies Club, 3 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue. Free Photos; 26 Temple Place, 3 p. m.

Movies, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m. (deep-sea fishing).

"Hop Party," 190 Beacon Street, Bartholomew. Hostesses. Refreshments.

U. S. O. Four-Star Show, Stuart Gallery, 465 Stuart Street, 10-6 p. m. Exhibit by U. S. O. Volunteer Art Workers.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Sunday, October 15

Services in Boston Churches: Information at all Clubs.

Vesper Services: Salvation Army, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m. (Buffet supper, 7 p. m.)

Open House: Atlantic Service Club, Women's Professional Club, Guest Hostesses, Buddies Club, Tea Dance, 2:30 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, Symphonic Record Hour, 3-6 p. m. J. W. B. Club, Symphonic Record Hour 2 p. m. Tea Dance 4 p. m. Esplanade Service Club, Tea Dance, 4 p. m. Seamen's Club, Temple Place Club, Tea Dance, 4 p. m. Y. W. C. A. Y. M. C. A., supper, 6:30 p. m.

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, North Station Club, International Institute, Long's Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury.

Outing: Leave Charles "Y" 1 p. m. for Canton.

Sketching: North Station Club by Glenna, 6 p. m., Ruggles Street Club, 3 p. m. by Wilson.

Officers' Open House: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 1:30-11 p. m. Copley Square

Concert: Gardner Museum, 280 Fenway, 2 p. m.

Dance Instruction: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Arthur Murray.

Novelty Musicale: Ruggles Street Club, 6 p. m.

Gallery Talks: Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, "Sport in American Art" at 3 p. m. "American Furniture" at 4 p. m.

Pro-Football: Fenway Park, 2:30 p. m. Boston Yanks vs. Washington Redskins.

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B-29's Knock Out Jap Formosa Base

Continued from Page 1

Aachen and guns and planes again thwarted Nazi attempts to reinforce the besieged garrison.

The Aachen escape gap now was "as good as closed," an officer at the front said.

The Germans fought as bitterly in Holland. Canadians blockading the escape route for the enemy on Zuid Beveland and Walcheren Islands in the northern Schelde estuary were forced on the defensive.

Doughboys using flame throwers, grenades, and machine guns advanced slowly but steadily in Aachen. An attack on the northeast had narrowed the lane from the city. Field artillery and planes hit repeatedly at German reinforcements trying to move in from the east and prevented any major counterattack to relieve Aachen.

Dive-bombing American Thunderbolts and Lightnings paved the way for the entry of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry into the German frontier city on Oct. 13. In 48 hours of bitter air and armored combat in the Aachen area, the enemy lost 48 tanks and 30 fighter planes.

A reckless attempt by the Germans to push a force through a half-mile-wide gap in General Hodges' lines surrounding the city was ripped apart by American bombs and shells near Wurselen, three miles north of Aachen. The German force attempting to relieve the Nazis inside Aachen was driven back before it reached the United States infantry outposts.

The Berlin Radio claimed that 5,000 Americans had been killed and 14,000 wounded or taken prisoner in the battle for Aachen. Frontline reports from Allied sources, however, said the United States First Army had suffered only slight casualties and that enemy resistance was collapsing under the assault.

One German tank division was being rushed from the Arnhem sector in the Netherlands to join the battle.

Midway between Aachen and Arnhem, British infantry and American tanks drove forward more than a mile beyond the captured Dutch town of Overloon on a front of nearly four miles, neared Venray, three miles southeast of Overloon, and were operating six miles from the Maas (Meuse) River, which faces the German frontier.

East and southeast of Aachen, American troops made limited gains beyond Stolberg and in the Hurtgen Forest area. A German military commentator said American troops had been concentrated in the Geilenkirchen area, 12 miles north of Aachen, "possibly for a grand-scale assault" on the flat lands of the Rhine.

Continuing the fight to clear the Schelde estuary approaches to the Belgian port of Antwerp, Canadian troops made gains on the estuary's south banks. At the same time, their comrades to the south, widening the slim bridgehead across the Leopold Canal, fought into the outskirts of the village of Eede nearly a mile from the canal.

Japanese Send Metal Dog to War

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Oct. 14

Even Hachiko, the statue erected at Tokyo in memory of a dog's faithfulness, is off to the wars.

The Tokyo Radio, in a radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission here last night, said the metal dog had to be taken to a munitions plant to be converted into a "vital war weapon."

Hachiko belonged to a professor whom he saw off to work every morning and awaited each evening. One day the professor passed on in his classroom but the dog kept coming to meet him every day until he, too, passed on. The statue stood at the Shibuya Station.

Formosa:

B-29's Follow Up Dual Carrier Raids

B-29 Superfortresses blasted Formosa, following a two-day carrier attack on the vital Japanese island which lies between the Philippines and the China coast.

Official reports show that upward of 1,000 United States carrier aircraft sank or damaged 63 enemy ships, wiped out 396 planes, and ripped Formosa's railway system in giant raids Oct. 11 and 12 within 100 miles of the China coast.

Tokyo Radio, while telling Japan of the raids, claimed six carriers and four warships were sunk, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the Japanese air force failed to even damage the fleet units in their torpedo and bombing attack of Oct. 11.

Pearl Harbor correspondents were permitted to speculate that the marauding carrier forces, which in four days accounted for 140 ships, 87 smaller craft, and from 525 to 530 planes at Formosa, the Ryukyus, and the Philippines, still may be in action against Japan's inner defense arc.

The newly announced raid of Superfortresses on Formosa substantiated Tokyo Radio's expressed uneasiness that the base was in for attack by land and sea.

The Philippines, by many signs, appeared wide open for invasion.

Not a Japanese plane took to the skies from Manila's many airdromes Oct. 10 to oppose carrier planes which erased 10 to 15 grounded enemy aircraft on Luzon, the Navy disclosed.

Nippon's shipping troubles were aggravated by the fact that cargo ships made up the bulk of the 140 ships sunk or damaged in the carrier operations.

45 U. S. Planes Lost at Formosa

Out of the hundreds of American planes which swept hour on hour for two days over Formosa, wreaking havoc on shore installations as well as sea and air craft, 45 were shot down, Admiral Nimitz said, indicating surprisingly thin air protection for such a formidable base. The raiders, in erasing 174 planes on the ground, came close to equaling the 221 they bagged in sky fights.

On Oct. 11, Japanese torpedo planes and bombers made the strike which failed. The ferocity of the American attack on Oct. 12 plainly implied no impairment of striking power.

Complete reports on the lengthy attack dealt the Ryukyus, reaching to within 200 miles of Japan, Oct. 9, raised the total enemy ships sunk or damaged from 38 to 77, the total small surface craft from 20 to more than 50, and the planes destroyed from 89 to 119, Admiral Nimitz listed the loss of eight American planes and airmen.

The revised bag of ships in the Ryukyus included four submarines, virtually the only enemy warships found in the far-flung operations which penetrated the very domain of Japan's Home Fleet.

In the southern Palaus, where 12 invaded islands form one base for invasion of the Philippines 515 miles to the west, Admiral Nimitz announced the end of all organized Japanese resistance less than a month after the invasion opened on Sept. 15. Nipponese remnants still remain on Peleliu and Angaur.

Italy:

Allies Hammer Out Small Advances

British and American troops supported by low-flying fighters and fighter-bombers hammered out small gains in furious fighting against a fanatical German defense of the Po Valley.

Allied Headquarters announced that Fifth Army troops seized some new hills in the central sector south of Bologna, while Eighth Army forces to the east pushed the Germans back along the entire battle line except in the Adriatic coastal sector.

At the same time, it was disclosed that another contingent of Brazilian troops had arrived in the battle zone. The original Brazilian Expeditionary Force, which has been operating in difficult country on the west flank of the United States Fifth Army push to Bologna, captured Coreglia, five miles northwest of Bagni di Lucca.

Russians Gain Major Victory

By a Staff Artist

Red Army Captures Vital Seaport

Arrows point to Riga, Latvian capital, which the Russians have captured and to the southward move toward Memel, which Hitler had incorporated into the Reich in 1939.

Bordeaux Reported In Hands of F. F. I.

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 14

The British Information Services said that it had established that Bordeaux, one of France's most important Atlantic ports, is in the hands of the French Forces of the Interior.

"Until now," the agency said, "no authoritative word had been received as to the fate of this port, which has not yet been reached by British or American forces.

"No important attack has yet been launched by the Allies on La Rochelle, another vital Atlantic harbor, which, it is announced, is still in the hands of the German garrison."

Air Over Reich:

Cologne Blasted In Night Assault

Mosquito bombers carried out a night raid on the German industrial city of Cologne, less than 40 miles from Aachen on a straight road to Berlin, preliminary to what looked like a crunching two-way air attack on the Reich.

Before noon the German Radio reported Allied bombers over northwestern Germany and Austria.

The German Transocean News Agency later reported from Berlin that Düsseldorf and Duisburg were attacked early in the morning.

Strong forces of heavy bombers passed over the London area before noon. Coastal observers reported large fleets of bombers flying east for more than an hour.

Many squadrons of fighters also were in the sky.

Weather in the Dover Strait was the best in several days.

Eastern Front:

Riga Captured By Red Army

Capture of the Baltic port of Riga has been announced by Marshal Joseph Stalin. A city of 385,000, it fell to the troops of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic Army and those of Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army.

While the Riga battle was in progress, the Germans attempted an amphibious strike from the sea at Palanga, on the Baltic coast in western Lithuania 14 miles above Memel, but the Russian communiqué said Red Army planes and artillerymen sank four of 24 barges in which the enemy approached.

This strike from the sea appeared to be a German attempt to relieve between 10 and 15 Nazi divisions cut off in western Latvia when Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army drove a wedge to the sea just north of Memel.

Meanwhile, other Red Army forces in the south made steady progress through Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In Yugoslavia, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army was almost a third of the way across that country in a drive south of Belgrade toward the Adriatic. Meduluzje, 28 miles below Belgrade, was captured.

A communiqué from Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said his Partisan forces, now linked with the Russians, had "penetrated to the walls" of Belgrade.

Fifty localities were captured in Transylvania by Russian forces which crossed the Carpathian Mountains from Romanian Moldavia. Among them was Bistrita, 36 miles from the Transylvanian border.

By last report, the Russians in Hungary were less than 50 miles from Budapest, the Capital.

New Battle of Decision Starts In Pacific as U. S. Units Strike

Continued from Page 1

taken the part of the war planned and undertaken by the Japanese Navy will have ended in failure.

Areas Isolated

This phase of the Pacific war opened with Admiral Halsey's sweep down along the inner island barrier. The purpose and the implications are obvious. As in all of the major forward moves in the Pacific, the opening gambit is to isolate the chosen battle area by air attack on the line of supply and communication running to it. Admiral Halsey came down the Ryukyus to Formosa bombing the air fields and harbors as he came, thus crippling Japan's immediate means of moving air and waterborne reinforcements to the Philippines.

The effect of such a foray is temporary. It is rather like the artillery barrage which precedes an attack on a land front.

If this initial move toward the isolation of the Philippines is not followed almost immediately by the landings, it can reasonably be presumed that it is only the first of a series of such operations which will continue until the desired degree of isolation has been achieved.

On the Western Front in Europe the events of the week repeated the larger pattern of development since the Siegfried Line was reached at the end of the summer. The initiative still lay in Allied hands and continued to be exercised as vigorously as available supplies permitted.

Canadian Operations

The Canadian operations along the Schelde estuary in all probability hold the key to the time of the general assault toward which all efforts are undoubtedly being bent. That water approach to Antwerp was being cleared of the Germans, but very slowly. The Germans committed to their defense of this area an entire brigade of self-propelled artillery—a weapon which they have used sparingly and only in operations judged by them to be of utmost importance.

Informed military quarters estimated that General Eisenhower could give the signal for the general assault only when and if the availability of the Port of Antwerp for supplies was assured. He would not have to wait until shipping was actually coming in, but he would have to be certain that within a certain measureable time this would happen.

This estimate puts the operations around Aachen into their context.

Aachen is the narrow neck of a classic invasion route in either direction. From it rail and road lines spread out through both France and Germany. It was the road traversed by the main German invasion force going into France. It offers equally advantageous opportunities for an army moving in the opposite direction. If it were in secure Allied control when Antwerp became available as a port it would become one of the better opportunities for a debouchement over the Rhine and in to Germany.

Prepare for Moves

Getting control of it at this stage represents a preparation for the moves which will become possible when Antwerp begins to funnel supplies in large quantity to the immediate rear of the Allied front.

On the Eastern Front in Europe the elimination of Germany's Balkan flank approached completion as Russian armies stormed across the Hungarian planes and approached Budapest. The week also witnessed the final elimination of the German Baltic flank and the deployment of substantial Russian armies around the whole outward curve of East Prussia. The central group of Russian armies along the Vistula thus ceased to occupy the exposed nose of a deep and dangerous salient.

The whole front was coming up even and the Russians as well as the western Allies were approaching a condition which would permit the mounting of a simultaneous grand assault on both sides.

Freeing Greece

By a Staff Artist

Patriots Hold Athens

Patriots were announced to be in control of Athens as General Wilson said a large Allied army was on its way there.

Britain Urged To Speed New Era for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Britain must speed its movement for emancipation of women if it is to keep pace with liberation of women in the Soviet Union, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, said recently in speaking of a "new and hopeful period in world history" after the war.

"I do not suggest," he continued, "that we should follow the course that Russia has followed, but I do feel that Britain should hurry faster along her own chosen route."

Though Britain is a pioneer in women's emancipation, Sir Stafford said, "we still have the hangover of the Victorian outlook that woman is, and should remain, a purely domestic creature, though we have taken some steps to enable her to engage in political and economic activities if she wishes."

Though changes have been brought about through war conditions in industry, Sir Stafford said, the old superiority complex is still flourishing and women are regarded as inferior to men as controllers and directors.

Though woman's primary function is motherhood; this "should not in any way place women in a position of inferiority as a professional or industrial worker or as a citizen," Sir Stafford concluded.

Service life has given many women a fuller, and often happier life than they have known before, is the conclusion of an Army Officer from a study of service people and factory workers published here recently by the Economic League.

"For many, the services mean escape from drudgery, slum conditions, and the achievement for the first time of real happiness within the framework of a disciplined, useful life." As a result of this study it is recommended that the Government continue the women's services after the war and they should be open to voluntary enlistment.

Many women will also want to remain in factories, especially if they can get into work nearer their homes, this report finds. Many British girls who before the war did not earn money have, since going to work, bought £500 in war savings out of their earnings. The achievement of this earning power has had important psychological effect, and they will want to continue to have opportunity to earn after the war.

Information Library Opened By U. S. to New Zealand Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Oct. 14—Another cultural link between the United States and New Zealand was forged with the opening of the United States Information Library in Wellington.

The new library is described as providing up-to-the-mail, and sometimes up-to-the-cable, information service for American Government agencies, New Zealand Government departments, the press, radio, students, and the general public.

The new United States Minister to New Zealand, K. S. Patton, presided at the opening ceremony in August, and the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Peter Fraser, and the Finance Minister, Walter Nash, were present.

Patton Speaks

"The pen is mightier than the sword," said Mr. Patton, "and we hope that these volumes may add their weight to the forces which are fighting for freedom, prosperity, and friendship in the world today. We hope that through this library you may come to know America as we know her; her failures and her successes. We hope that you will be able, in brief, to see an intimate America with her face unpowdered and unlifted."

Mr. S. Greenbie, who recently came to New Zealand to represent the American Office of War Information, reminded the gathering that this war began with the burning of books in Europe. It is only by combining intellectual resources in the same way that the Allies have combined their fighting resources that they can bring peace and prosperity to the world, he said.

Urges Study of History

The Prime Minister made an eloquent plea for studying of American history. Only by understanding such things as the work of the early settlers in the United States, the Louisiana Purchase, and the covered-wagon migration to the West, can New Zealanders understand the United States of today, declared Mr. Fraser.

This is the fifth library of the kind to be opened by the British Division of the United States Office of War Information, working in co-operation with the Division of Cultural Realtions of the Department of State and the Library of Congress.

The others are in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, Bombay, India, and Johannesburg, South Africa.

Negro Boy, 13, Enters College; Mother Holds Four Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio Oct. 14—Not a "Quiz Kid," but just a good student, a Negro boy entered the University of Cincinnati at the age most boys enter eighth grade. He is believed to be the youngest freshman in the history of the University.

Enrolling at the age of 13, Darwin T. Turner aims to accumulate more degrees than his mother who was awarded four degrees here. He already has bettered her record in the matter of an early start. She was 15 when she enrolled at the school!

Darwin's first goal is a Bachelor of Arts degree, then a Bachelor of Laws from the College of Law and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Beyond that his plans are not definite.

His mother, Mrs. Darwin R. Turner, won the first of her four degrees, the Bacheler of Arts, soon after her eighteenth birthday. She followed this with a Master of Arts degree, then the Bachelor of Education and then Master of Education in the Teachers College.

This is only part of the record of the Turner family. The list started with Grandfather Turner who received his first degree in 1891, added a Master's the next year and later received Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

Young Darwin began nursery school when he was two, entered the first grade at four, and junior high school at seven. He said he would like to spend about 10 years at the University.

London Plans Allied Vet Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—A £1,000,000 Victory Club is to be built in the center of this city in recognition of the achievements of the men and women in the fighting services of the United Nations during World War II.

Negotiations are in progress for acquisition of a freehold site. The building is to include public rooms, lounges, spacious entertainment rooms, and bedroom accommodation for 300 ex-servicemen and 100 ex-servicewomen of the Empire and the Allies.

"We shall all owe a great deal to our ex-servicemen after the war," the Duke of Gloucester said in launching an appeal for funds recently. "It is right that there should be some place where, when passing through London, they can obtain accommodation and other amenities at reasonable prices, and be welcomed in that spirit of comradeship which has carried us through the present emergency."

The reunion center, which is to include a welfare and advice bureau, will be open to all ex-service men and women of the British Empire, while members of the Allied naval, military and air forces are to be welcomed as honorary members when visiting London after the war.

Nazis Gather Funds Abroad To Finance Postwar Party

Continued from Page 1

all such transfers a strict secret. This precludes the use of normal bank channels. Actually, all the money-switching is done—through Party agencies—either through the so-called Gauwirtschaftskammern, a kind of chamber of commerce administered by the Gauleiter, or through Party members in the diplomatic service.

Originally, remittances to foreign countries needed the O. K. of the Ministry of Economics. However, by a decree, issued last Sept. 1, the Gauwirtschaftskammern was authorized to grant permissions for the purchasing and dispatching of foreign currency. Thus, the group of persons who know about the transactions has been limited to reliable Party members and the destruction of incriminating evidence has been assured.

The dispatch by "diplomatic pouch" is the favorite method for the transfer of industrial shares, jewels, or of minted gold of which considerable quantities have been looted in recent months from Greece and Yugoslavia.

Correspondence between the Nazi offices inside the Reich and the offices abroad travels also as diplomatic mail and so do the truckloads of files and documents that are being shifted from the Munich Brown House and other organizational centers of the National Socialist Party to Bern, Madrid, or Lisbon.

Key Men Busy

Key men of the Party-branch in Switzerland are Herr Stengl, head of the Ausland (Foreign) Organization Switzerland, and Director Hans Balmer, Manager of the Societé Anonyme Valeurs Industriels in Bern, Wabernstrasse 24. Both have been reported extremely busy lately hunting rooms for the growing numbers of Germans who arrive in Switzerland with a one-way ticket and opening bank accounts under all kinds of fictitious names.

The Swiss people look with open misgiving upon the sudden influx of German visitors. When Mrs. Fritz Bruckmann, wife of the Munich art publisher and top-ranking Nazi supporter Fritz Bruckmann, arrived at Lucerne a short while ago, three of the best hotels refused to rent her rooms and she had a hard time being waited on in any of Lucerne's fashionable restaurants or shops.

For the sake of her mission, Mrs. Bruckmann had to "swallow her pride" and put up with the boycott until she had accomplished the purpose of her trip and deposited a number of valuable paintings with the Art Gallery Fischer, in Lucerne, Holdenstrasse 17.

Some of these pictures are said to belong to the Bruckmann Publishing Company, but some are Party property and any proceeds from their sale will swell the Party funds.

Active in Spain

Nazi activities in Spain are best illustrated by the adventures of Messrs. J. P. Bernhard and Rasskop in Madrid. These two men, both Party members of course, were joint owners of the largest German trading company in Spain and of the wolfram mines, Minerales España.

During the last four years they made millions in war profits. When the wolfram export was prohibited by the Spanish Government last summer, they bribed customs officials and, for many weeks, succeeded in smuggling hundreds of tons of wolfram ore out of the country.

Finally, the Spanish authorities arrested Mr. Rasskop. But Mr. Bernhard had been warned in time and transferred himself and his bank account to Lisbon. At the moment he is reported about to move to Argentina. Since he is but a "simple merchant" and no war criminal, in the narrower sense of the term, the Argentine Government can hardly be expected to bar him from entry.

However, since Mr. Bernhard is also a "reliable" party member, he will not fail to donate a considerable portion of his war profits to Heinrich Himmler's Argentine branch offices.

Situation in Argentina

Nazis in Germany are reported to refer to Argentina quite openly as "our reception Gau," in analogy to those Reich districts which have been chosen as "reception Gaus" for bomb-and-invasion evacuees.

When the invasion of France turned out to be a serious matter, a considerable portion of the French loot was shipped into Spain and Portugal from where it is now being carried to Argentina. Herr Klebisch, for instance, Reich Inspecteur of the French vineries, succeeded with the help of the French collaborator Jean Pierre Rabanac to ship 500,000 bottles of liquors to Buenos Aires. It has been reliably reported that only a fraction of this shipment is Mr. Klebisch's personal property but that most of the sales profits have been earmarked for Party purposes.

Sweden, too, has been subjected to Nazi pressures. Hardly a day passes without news about the arrival of prominent German industrialists in Stockholm. Although there is no doubt about the Swedish Government's attitude toward the Nazis, the neutral position of the country makes it impossible to curtail all relations with Germany.

In their moves for financing their postwar Party from abroad, the Nazis are counting less on the help of political sympathizers in foreign countries than on plain human greediness. It remains to be seen how effective Allied countermeasures will prove against this subtly devised strategy.

Insistent Tourists Not to Be Aided Home

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—At the outset of the Florida vacation season, the Office of Defense Transportation said Oct. 12 that tourists who force their way into southboound trains "stand an excellent chance of being stranded" when they seek to return.

"ODT will under no circumstances provide relief trains to return such passengers to their homes," Director J. Monroe Johnson asserted. "Pleasure travelers who fail to heed this warning will have to make their way northward as best they can and with no aid from this office."

Mr. Johnson said rail passenger traffic is running more than 14 per cent ahead of last year, and is especially heavy on routes serving southern areas on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

General Electric to Build Turbines for Soviet Plant

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—The General Electric Company announced yesterday it would manufacture nine hydroelectric turbine generators for the Dneprostroi plant in the Soviet Union.

The War Production Board on Oct. 11 approved consrtuction of the units, which will replace installations destroyed by the Russians when they retreated before the Germans in 1941.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Romanian Political Truce Urged in Unification Plea

By Derek Patmore
By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Romania, Oct. 14—A political truce in Romania in the interests of national unity is the suggestion of Romanian Foreign Minister Gregoire Niculesco Buzesti, as a preliminary to the solution of his country's many problems.

In a special interview, Mr. Buzesti declared that in order for his country to settle its own difficulties and co-operate with the United Nations, it is necessary that Romania put forth every effort, particularly in the economic sphere, so that the riches of the country can be exploited to the maximum.

"2. I think that the best way in which Romania can accomplish this is by close collaboration between the political parties now forming the National Democratic bloc," said Mr. Buzesti. "This collaboration could be successful if a political armistice were arranged among political parties here.

"I myself have every reason to think that Romanian political parties would find that the Romanian Government would welcome any arrangement which would bring a union of the main political parties here and enable the country to solve its many urgent problems."

Close Ties With Russia

Mr. Buzesti went on to say. "I think that I am correct in saying that Romanian public opinion is of a mind to help in every way in organizing world peace for the future, and that this country will do everything within its power to help the common cause.

"Undoubtedly as Romania is a country with limited interests, her contribution to world peace will be mainly regional. At this moment it is too early to envisage the methods by which Romania can help in organizing the problems which affect the Balkans, but one can foresee that any such organization will be worked out in close co-operation with Soviet Russia."

Summing up Romanian foreign policy, the Government Minister stated: "I can say that it rests on the following principles—complete agreement between the three great powers belonging to the United Nations and for regional problems, it depends on complete understanding between Soviet Russia and Romania."

Role of America

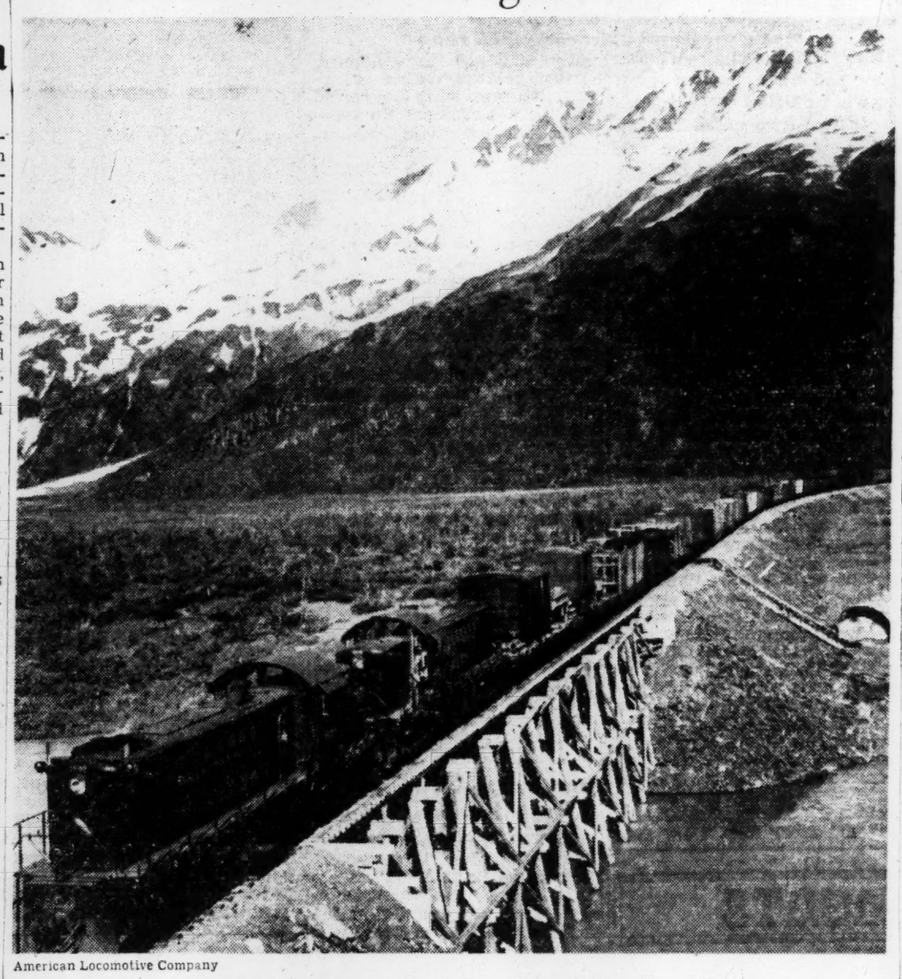
By which it is apparent the Romanian Foreign Minister means that Romania has now decided to atone for past mistakes by complete and full-hearted support of United Nations policy.

When asked how Romania feels toward the United States, Mr. Buzesti replied, "The war effort of the American nation has won the admiration of all Romanians and I think that the role of America in world affairs is only beginning.

"I foresee that the United States will play a tremendous part in organizing world security and peace, and undoubtedly America will be called upon to help rebuild the economic structure of Europe.

"This doesn't apply to Romania which is still a rich country, but it does apply to countries either ravaged by war or which are still backward in economic development. I myself favor close economic co-operation between nations, and I think that this can play an important part in restoring world peace."

Cut Off and New Engines Aid Alaska



American Locomotive Company

Route Speeds War Materials to Interior of Northern Territory

Two 1,000-horse power Alco-G. E. diesel locomotives, operating in tandem, speed war supplies to the interior of Alaska on the new route of the Alaska Railroad between Whittier and Anchorage. The new cut off, built since Pearl Harbor as a war measure, will materially aid Alaska's postwar economic development. The new route, 1,234 miles long, required the boring of two tunnels, one of which is the fourth longest under the American flag. Northward-bound freight train goes through Bear Valley at the peak of the cut off located between the Whittier and Portage tunnels. Glacier shows at the left and picturesque peaks of mountain range.

India Disappointed by Conference

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 14—The first reaction of this country to the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah discussions has been disappointment. This has been widely felt by Moslems and Hindus of the Congress Party, as well as by Indian Christian leaders and other distinterested persons.

The prolongation of the talks naturally increased the disappointment when the barren results became known.

However, close study of the correspondence and the statements made by both sides must convince every impartial observer that failure seemed inevitable from the start.

The talks never reached the stage of grappling with such questions as concessions, minorities, or other practical matters.

They broke down, ostensibly at least, on Mohandas K. Gandhi's refusal to accept the two-nation theory and Mohammed Ali Jinnah's refusal to accept the Gandhi-Rajagopalachariar formula, which went a long way to meet the demand of self-determination.

Factions Adamant

There can be no negotiations when one side refuses to move an inch.

The main value of the talks lies in the clarification of the obscure, clumsily-worded Lahore resolution of the Moslem League.

Mr. Jinnah has stated that the resolution meant that the division of India should be on a basis of the present boundaries—Sind, Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, the Punjab, Bengal, and Assam, subject to such territorial adjustments as might be necessary. The latter phrase, it has been objected, might mean anything.

He was against joint control in such matters as communications, foreign affairs, commerce, customs and defense except to the extent that they might be a matter of treaty arrangement between the independent sovereign states.

Majorities Listed

In regard to this demand it should be noted that Punjab Moslems have 57 per cent majority of the whole province and no less than 12 districts have a majority of non-Moslems. In Bengal the Moslems have a majority of not more than 55 per cent in the whole province and 15 districts have a majority of non-Moslems.

In Assam, Moslems are fairly evenly balanced, but only one district out of 14 has a Moslem majority.

Sind is certainly predominantly Moslem, so is undeveloped Baluchistan and also the Northwest Frontier Province, though the latter had a Congress Ministry and now appears mainly concerned with obtaining increased subvention from the Central Government.

In the Punjab, a Unionist Ministry, with Moslem Prime Minister and two Hindu Ministers and one Sikh, is in power. This Ministry repudiates Mr. Jinnah's desire for Moslem League control of the Province and is carrying on an active campaign against it. Yet the Punjab is the very core of any Pakistan scheme of decentralization.

Control of Wealth

In Bengal a large proportion of wealth and industry in Calcutta is controlled by non-Moslems. A further point about Bengal is that during the recent famine, and even now, much assistance has been required from the Central Government to keep the Province going at all.

These facts have been roughly given merely to indicate why the Nationalist papers have characterized Mr. Jinnah's extreme claims and cavalier treatment of the offer made to him as preposterous.

They may also suggest one reason for his intransigence throughout. He may quite reasonably have considered the talks as ill-timed and inopportune from his point of view.

Views on Government

It was widely known before the talks began that Mr. Jinnah would not like Mr. Gandhi's idea of a wartime provisional government responsible to an elected members assembly, which, though distinct from the formula designed to secure Hindu Moslem unity, was there in the background.

Judging from the press conference, Mr. Jinnah does not believe such a government, even if constituted by an agreement with the Moslem League, could be trusted as an implement of any Pakistan arrangement.

Whatever Mr. Jinnah wants — whether it be Pakistan, or an equal share of power for Moslems under any future constitutional scheme—he wants it from the British and not from his own countrymen.

That is the key to his whole attitude. The last thing he wants is to see the British out of the picture or their control in any way weakened until his aims, whatever they may be, are attained.

Plan Outlined

Last February Mr. Jinnah gave me an authorized interview in which he suggested a British declaration of policy accepting the principle of the partition of India between the Hindus and the Moslems on the lines laid down in the Pakistan scheme. He expressed the view that all details and necessary adjustments could be worked out "during the inevitable transitional period" and added, "why can't Britain, who is in the position of trustee for this country, recognize that the two claimants are quarreling and promise each his share. There is no other way."

The course of recent discussions leads to the conslusion that Mr. Jinnah's view remains the same today. If the Congress Party, inspired by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachariar, were to swallow the Lahore resolution whole and underwrite his interpretation, that would greatly assist and simplify his efforts. But Mr. Jinnah's hopes really remain fixed on the so-called Third Party, the presence of which Mr. Ghandi regards as hindering the solution.

It remains to be seen whether, and in what manner, the British will respond. In any event it is their turn to move.

Attack on Gandhi

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Reuter)—A severe attack on Mohandas K. Gandhi is contained in "Verdict on India" by Beverley Nichols, British novelist and journalist, who spent a year in India working on his book.

The book abounds in such comments as the Parsis are "the only figures that stand out from the vast desert of mediocrity which is the Indian press." Later, he described the Hindu as "a hatchpotch of rumor, prejudice, and ignorance." Compared with "the shrieking sheets of the Hindus, the Moslem press is sober, sane, and above all, straight," says the author.

Mr. Nichols describes Dr. Binrao Ambedekar, head of the untouchables, as one of the six best brains in India and one of the best hated men because he is an untouchable.

Mr. Nichols cites Untouchability as a problem for the whole democratic world, pointing out that the Indian Army is doing much to undermine the present caste system through discipline and a common sense of danger shared, and adds, "when the boys come marching home we may look out for fireworks."

Modern legislation in India is, says Mr. Nichols, progressive in exact ratio to the extent to which it rejects Hinduism.

Mr. Nichols believes Mr. Gandhi's practical influence to be on the wane, and says nonviolence has been exposed for good as violent humbug.

Russian Groups Utilize New Council on Religion

By Religious News Service

MOSCOW, Oct. 14—Religious groups in Russia have lost no time in taking advantage of the services of the newly formed Soviet Council on Affairs of Religious Cults.

The Council already has answered numerous inquiries concerning the status and privileges of certain church groups in the Soviet Union, and has set up 25 to 30 field representatives in the provincial and regional soviets. This number will be increased to about 100 eventually, it is expected.

The new Council has also given out the first full outline of non-Orthodox religious groups in the Soviet. The total membership of non-Orthodox churches is difficult to determine, Ivan Vasilievich Polyansky, Chairman of the Council, told the Religious News Service, since Soviet law permits no census of religious followers.

Present Status

Mr. Polyansky described the present status, organization, and leadership of Protestant and other churches and sects as follows:

The Roman Catholic Church is located principally in western Ukraine and western Bielorussia and is also found in Lithuania, and possibly in Latvia and Estonia.

The Armenian-Gregorian Church, headed by Vice-Catholicese Cheorek-Chan, has organized a center in Achemiedzin monastery, some 12 or 14 miles from Erivan. The Old Believers, led by Archbishop Irinarkh, have a center in Moscow.

The Soviet executive disclosed that Russian Baptists, of whom there are about 4,000,000 and whose position has been obscure for some years, united at the beginning of the war with other evangelical groups to form a single organization called the Union of Evangelical Christians and Baptists. Seat of this organization is in Moscow.

The Seventh Day Adventists have a council in Moscow, headed by Grigory Andreyevich Grigoriev, to deal with the Soviet committee.

Greek Catholic Setup

The Greek Catholic Church has been almost completely under German rule for three years, but with the recent liberation of Lwow and the surrounding area, "it is again carrying on its work in freedom." The church is headed by Metropolitan Andrei Sheptitsky and its adherents are mainly located in Galicia.

The Lutheran Church is limited chiefly to Latvia, Estonia, and the regions of Finland which became part of the Soviet Union under 1940 and current treaties. Little is known concerning this church and its situation.

Moslems in the Soviet have no united center but are directed by four councils. These centers are in Ufa Probashkir, autonomous Soviet socialist republic, where the leader is Mufti Rassulev; Tashkent, center for central Asia and Kazakhstan, which is controlled by Ishan Baba Khan; Baku, headquarters for Trancauasia, where authority rests with Sheik Ul Islam Alizade Aghund Aga, and Bunaksk, in Daghestan, which is the center for northern Caucasia.

No United Jewish Center

The Jewish faith, according to Mr. Polyansky, never had a united center, and does not have one today.

The status of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia has been outlined as follows by Mr. Polyansky: "Roman Catholics have the same rights as other religious groups in the Soviet Union and are permitted communication with the Vatican so long as it deals with purely church problems. Roman Catholics may maintain priests and bishops, collect funds, print prayer books and other materials, and hold conferences."

He said that Roman Catholic and other children may be taught religious precepts by their parents at home, but indicated that religious instruction cannot be given inside a church or synagogue or mosque building. "This would be against our re-established laws," he stated, "which maintain that the church is given to the congregation for prayer purposes and no other."

The new Council is a companion body to the Soviet Council on Affairs of the Greek Orthodox Church, which deals primarily with the affairs of the predominant Russian Church.

Welles and Congressmen Indorse Zionist Project

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14—Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, indorsed the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine in messages yesterday to delegates assembling for the 47th annual convention of the Zionist Organization, which opens here Saturday at the Breakers Hotel.

Army Caterers In Britain Tell About Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Britain's organization called N. A. A. F. I. (Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes) hold a position comparable to that of the American Post service organization. N. A. A. F. I. provides the greater part of canteen supplies for the British Armed Forces on land, at sea and in the air. The organization also is responsible for many daily messing items, and, in co-operation with the Royal Army Service Corps, plays a considerable part in the feeding of the troops.

Constant questions have been asked in many quarters about the profits of the organization. Last year, in reply to its financial critics, N. A. A. F. I. published a consolidated balance sheet which, while not absolutely satisfactory, gave some idea of the large earnings of the corporation. The accounts for the year ended Aug. 28, 1943, has just been published, this time in greater detail.

The monopolistic nature of the corporation is shown by the huge turnover of £131,529,438. A system of rebates and discounts on purchases has been built up, and these disbursements have accounted for a total of £8,240,306. This probably shows a fair average at a little over 6 per cent, for the rebates are on a sliding scale. After these payments there is a net revenue of £3,721,170.

This surplus has been disposed of in various ways to meet the needs of the services at home and overseas, with the exception of a sum of £11,917, which is carried to reserve.

N. A. A. F. I. is largely responsible for the provision of entertainment for the forces, and, after allowing for paid shows, a sum of £1,863,306 has been allocated for this purpose. A further £1,772,500 has been disbursed as grants to various benevolent funds of the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, and the British Red Cross.

Alaska Sees Peace Boom On Railroad Built by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITTIER, Alaska—Postwar tourists to Alaska will disembark at this port, which is so new it doesn't appear on most maps, and ride into the interior behind modern diesel locomotives over a railroad that has been built since Pearl Harbor.

This is the peacetime promise of a wartime development in transportation which has helped make Alaska secure against future invasion and which promises to aid the postwar economic development of the Territory by the reduction of freight rates from tidewater to Anchorage by 30 per cent and to Fairbanks by 7.8 per cent.

Today the diesels are hauling vital supplies to United States Army bases along the strategic Alaska railroad, sole rail link between coastal points and the interior. Built by General Electric and the American Locomotive Company, they were rushed from Schenectady, N. Y., to this new south coast port on Prince William Sound in the record time of 20 days.

Danger Spot Eliminated

Delivery marked the elimination of a vulnerable spot in Alaska's defenses — the 114-mile railroad line which connects the port of Seward in the south with Anchorage on Cook Inlet and with the line to Fairbanks, 350 miles northeast on the Alcan Highway.

When the Japanese struck at the Aleutians, the Seward-Anchorage line was the weakest link in a vital transportation network, with Seward the port of entry for sea-borne supplies from the United States. Its seven tunnels, dizzy trestles, sharp curves, and heavy grades left the line wide open to sabotage or bombing. Deep snow made winter operation difficult and uncertain.

Using plans prepared by the railroad, Army engineers moved in, and aided by a private construction company, blasted a railroad through the mountains from a point about midway between Seward and Anchorage to Prince William Sound to the east. There they built this ice-free port with a harbor described by an Army spokesman as "big enough to hold the whole Navy and one which only one set of fortifications is necessary to guard."

The Whittier-Portage cut-off is only 12 miles long but took nearly two years to build. Constructed for the most part on bedrock, it includes two tunnels with a total length of 18,000 feet. One tunnel is the fourth longest under the American flag. The cut-off has reduced the rail distance from sea to the interior by 52 miles. It is expected to pay for itself in 10 to 12 years under normal conditions. Maintenance of the difficult Seward-Anchorage line has cost the Federal Government $14,000,000 in the past 21 years.

Diesels Pass Test

Normally, it is not likely that diesel locomotives would have been used in Alaska. There are huge coal deposits all along the route of the railway. In the emergency it was decided that diesels not only would speed up the operation because of their general availability, but would make it unnecessary to install a forced ventilating system at an estimated cost of $300,000 in the new tunnels. The United States Bureau of Mines, after working tests for carbon monoxide, have given the diesels a clean bill.

A mixed freight and passenger train pulled by diesels operates each way between Whittier and Anchorage instead of separate freight and passenger trains as formerly—and the combination train moves nearly double the loads at nearly the former passenger train speeds.

Because of the manpower shortage the 714th Railway Operating Battalion, 1,600 strong, is working on the railroad at the management's request. It has been there since February, 1934, when the Japanese were heading toward the Aleutians. Management of the road has remained in civilian hands under Col. Otto F. Ohlson, a veteran railroader.

Venezuela Acts on I. L. O. Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 — The Venezuelan National Congress has authorized the ratification of 14 International Labor Conventions, it was learned at the International Labor Office here.

The ratifications will become effective as soon as the Congress's action receives the approval of President Medina, the Venezuelan President, and the instruments of ratification are deposited at Geneva.

As a member State of the International Labor Organization, Venezuela undertakes in ratifying the Conventions to take measures to implement their provisions and to report annually to the I. L. O. on these measures.

The 14 conventions follow: Hours of Work (Industry), 1919; Unemployment, 1919; Childbirth, 1919; Night Work (Women), 1919; Minimum Age (Industry), 1919; Minimum Age (Sea), 1920; Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921; Weekly Rest (Industry), 1921; Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925; Inspection of Immigrants, 1926; Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926; Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, 1928; Forced Labor, 1903; Underground Work (Women), 1935.

When the Venezuelan ratifications become effective, it will bring to 901 the total number of ratifications of the 67 Conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference since 1919. Fifty-one countries have ratified one or more Conventions.

Albany Conspiracy Indictments Vacated

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—New York State Supreme Court Justice William H. Murray dismissed Oct. 12 indictments alleging conspiracy among three City of Albany officials.

Justice Murray, a Democrat, ruled the indictments returned by the Special Grand Jury investigating alleged crime in Democratic Albany County on order of Republican Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "void and wholly invalid, having been returned by a body of persons illegally and improperly impaneled as a Grand Jury." He said evidence was insufficient.

Mayor Frank S. Harris, Corporation Counsel James J. McGuiness, and Superintendent of Water Rent Delinquencies Frank J. Cassidy had been charged with conspiracy to circumvent the law by placing Cassidy in his present post after Special Prosecutor George P. Monaghan had requested his removal as Water Commissioner.

Quartermaster Corps Plans Big Thanksgiving for G. I.'s

Continued from Page 1

per cent have been supplied by air.

General Littlejohn estimates that every soldier uses up 27 pounds of supplies daily; "six pounds of food, one half pound of clothes, 15 pounds of gasoline, four pounds of fuel and one and one half miscellaneous.

Right now 95 per cent of all food consumed by American and French armies in Europe is brought from America.

Before D-Day, local procurement in Britain and elsewhere furnished one third of all quartermaster supplies, but now Europe simply hasn't the foodstuffs to spare.

Housing Another Problem

In the last war American troops patrolling the Rhineland were billeted in German stables and other existing quarters. In this war the Quartermaster Corps cannot count on housing being available in Germany if the Nazis pursue their scorched-earth tactics.

Hence there are plans for providing barracks on German soil, another of the Corps' problems.

Before D-day the Army had estimated it would need 6,000,000 cans of gasoline for the invasion. Then the estimate increased to 11,000,000. By March the Corps had 11,000,000 cans ready.

Since then the total has risen to 13,000,000.

Before pipe lines and heavy carriers were ready, it was the five-gallon can which powered the swift sweeps of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's other armored forces across France. Without these cans the Allied armies might still have been bogged down around Paris somewhere.

General Littlejohn believes the German General Staff figures that supply problems would defeat the Allies when they reached the Nazi West Wall.

The Quartermaster Corps is working night and day to prove this isn't so.

Lutherans Pledge Church Aid to Jews

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14 (AP)—The biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America yesterday adopted a resolution pledging aid of the church in the preservation of Jewish liberties throughout the nation.

The resolution followed a protest by the Rev. William G. Arbaugh, New York, Superintendent of Missions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, against denial by the United States Government of passports for missionaries to Latin America.

The resolution concerning Jews said the church viewed "with concern the manifestations of a rising tide of anti-Semitism in American life."

Fifth Brother in War Back to Raise Food

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 14 (AP)—Marine Pfc. Boyd Borgstrom, veteran of South Pacific warfare, returned to Utah today to "pitch in" on the farm that has sent five fighting brothers — three were killed and the fourth is missing—to the world's battle-fronts.

Young Borgstrom, shy and wearing a plaid jacket and tan trousers, stepped from a train into the waiting arms of his parents and three sisters.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alben Borgstrom, farmers near Tremonton, had asked Marine Corps Headquarters to release Boyd to help produce food for the war effort. He was granted an honorable discharge.

The Marine said he was "glad to be back" and was surprised that Ogden City officials, reporters and photographers awaited his arrival.

Ford Parts With Island

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Oct. 14 (AP)—Marion Island, for many years a sanctuary for birds and wild life, has been sold by Henry Ford to the Parts Manufacturing Company here to provide lumber for war equipment. A 210-acre mound of sand and virgin timber in Grand Traverse Bay, the island was sold with the stipulation that it be lumbered "scientifically."

Radio Station WCOP Sold: Network Buys WNBC

Sale of the Boston radio station WCOP, owned by Massachusetts Broadcasting Company, headed by Arde Bulova and Harold A. LaFount, to the Iowa Broadcasting Company, Des Moines, has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. The sale price was $225,000.

The FCC also consented to the sale by Mr. Bulova and Mr. LaFount of Station WNBC, Hartford, owned by the State Broadcasting Corporation, to the Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, for more than $220,000 but not to exceed $250,000.

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Prices and Your Purse: Fill Oil Tanks

Continued from Page 1

and amateur photographers are now getting about 15 per cent of the total film produced.

More Beet Sugar

You will begin to find more sugar on your grocery store shelves in a few weeks as a result of increasing production by sugar beet mills in the West and Midwest.

Metal Plates

The WPB has lifted restrictions on production of metal license plates, but many states which already have 1945 tabs in production will continue to use their 1942 plates another year.

Fall Nut Crop

This fall's nut crop is expected to be about 15 per cent larger than last year and 47 per cent above average. Prices should come down soon.

Dried Peaches

Civilians will get 5,000 tons of dried peaches this year compared to 3,800 tons last; 2,500 tons of apricots compared with 1,200 last year, and 25,000 tons of dates compared with 6,800 last year.

Cork Available

WPB has lifted its restriction against the use of cork in table mats, coasters, and other novelty products.

Candy Bars

Yearning for 5 cent candy bars on the part of men in the armed forces will mean retrenchment for children and other civilians presently, with manufacturers now required to set aside 50 per cent of their production for military procurement.

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles says not to expect better beef until late winter or early spring. It will take that long to fatten range beef with the new corn crop.

OPA is contemplating putting some pork products back on the ration list when they become plentiful enough so housewives will have more kinds of meat to spend their ration points on and concentrate less on roasts and butter.

Having warded off renewal of coffee rationing by the skin of their teeth a couple of weeks ago, OPA aids are confident they have the supply situation licked once and for all.

Rare Manuscripts On Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—An exhibition of autograph manuscripts of American authors and the first printing of some of these works has been announced by the Pierpont Morgan Library.

Among the writers represented are Poe, Whitman Mark Twain, Hawthorne, Irving Cooper, Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Thoreau, and Emerson. Among the selections by Poe are "The Raven," Annabel Lee," "The Bells," and "Ulalume."

Also included are Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" and Whitman's "Ode to Washington" in three preliminary drafts. Thoreau's "Journal," Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Cooper's "The Deerslayer" and the only surviving fragment of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" are likewise on display.

The exhibition will be open through December 9 to the public daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Sundays and legal holidays.

Postwar Crime Wave Is Held To Rest on Employment Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct 13—Whether there will be a postwar crime wave in the United States depends on whether economic dislocations and a depression follow the peace, in the opinion of Lewis E. Lawes, prison consultant on the War Production Board and former Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

"There must be jobs," he stressed, adding that "by jobs, I don't mean jobs that pay wages reduced to abnormally low levels. I mean jobs that will enable Americans to maintain a decent standard of living."

Mr. Lewis was a speaker before the general session of the seventy-fourth Annual Congress of Correction, sponsored by the American Prison Association, meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

The only way to prevent crime in the future is to eliminate crime breeders, Mr. Lawes said, calling attention particularly to slum and other depressed areas. "And will we intelligently cope with another crop of potential criminals, today's juvenile delinquents?" he asked.

During the last few years, many facilities that might have prevented delinquency were weakened rather than strengthened, he declared, recalling that in some areas schools were closed, due to shortage of teachers, and in others recreational facilities were either curtailed or eliminated, "thereby opening the door to trouble."

"Child labor laws were flagrantly violated," he continued, "so that children worked in factories and farms when they should have been studying." He questioned whether these children, most of whom received high wages, would be able to adjust themselves to vastly different conditions.

He scoffed at the fear that a murder wave would be started by veterans of World War II because "they have been so thoroughly trained in the art of slaughter." He held that "the urge to kill will disappear with the goad to kill—war."

Mr. Lawes' contention that good employment possibilities would prevent a postwar crime wave was supported by James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Stressing that 15,000,000 jobs more than were available before the war must be provided after the war, he warned that there was little indication that communities, states or the Federal Government were doing much to correct the economic problems that result in crime and violence.

Melvin H. Baker, vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, likewise concurred that "the more jobs, the less inmates and the less anti-social persons you will have to rehabilitate."

Army Not to Give Up Alaska-Canadian Highway

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14 (AP)—Clarence Werthan, Manager of Rocky Mountain Tourists, Inc., affiliate of the American Automobile Association, said Oct. 12 he had been assured the Army will not abandon the Alaska-Canadian Highway, in spite of contrary reports which he said earlier had been given him in Washington.

He reported receipt of a telegram from Russell E. Singer, National A. A. A. Manager in Washington, advising that the Army plans to turn maintenance of the road to the Public Roads Administration and will continue to exercise supervision. Thus the Army's Northwest Service Command will be relieved of the maintenance responsibility, Mr. Singer was quoted as saying.

MacArthur Plaque

Plaque of General Requires Special Process

Due to limited thickness of linoleum, the bust of Gen. Douglas MacArthur is made separate and inserted. Plaque is made showing three depths, one in background, the frame inclosure and the bust. This is inserted so neatly that when finished the insert can't be noticed. Plaque is finished with three coats of Antique copper bronzing over all, the design in pale gold lining, and bust in same. Then entire plaque face is covered with an antique liquid, wiped down to give it high light. After this is dry, it is given three coats of clear lacquer satin finish. Nearly all persons take it for a casting until weight is noticed. Then they ask what it is made of.

Craftsmen Inspired By Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Patriotic themes inspire the work of Horace H. Moore, a craftsman in linoleum plaques whose studies of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, State Seals, and emblems of the armed services, have attracted favorable attention.

This constructive activity has converted his cell at the Eastern State Penitentiary into a workshop where he plies his craft from 7:30 in the morning until 9:30 at night.

The plaques are cut in linoleum and then finished to resemble bronze. Often bright colors are used, as red, white, and blue on patriotic designs.

A radio plaque sent by Mr. Moore to WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, as a gift, resulted in numerous orders. John F. Pratt, Vice-President and General Manager of WGAR, highly commended them. Recently Mr. Moore received a letter from Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig of the U. S. Marine Corps, congratulating him on his rendering of the Marine insignia. Plaques bearing the name of individual servicemen and the emblem of their services are a current specialty.

People Proposed To Own Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Postwar transfer of Germany's heavy industry and chief war potential from ownership by German cartel industrialists to that of the German people was recommended by the American Association for a Democratic Germany, under the chairmanship of Dean Christian Gauss of Princton University, today.

Supporting the recent proposal of Senator Harley M. Kilgore, chairman of the war mobilization subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the Association holds it was the private owners of German big business who made possible Hitler's rise to power and who, through international cartels, furthered the spread of Nazi world domination.

Only if the industrial barons and Nazi officials who dominated the metallurgical works of the Ruhr Valley, the I. G. Farben chemical trust and other industries are eliminated can there be a guarantee that Germany will not "try it again," the Association warns.

Student Aid Advised To Benefit Columbia

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Columbia College should maintain and strengthen its reputation as a national, rather than a local or city, College, Dean Harry J. Carman declared here today in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

To help attain this end and in the interest of "improving the quality of our student body," Dean Carman urged the establishment of 40 scholarships of approximately $1,000 each to enable outstanding students from all parts of the country to pursue a four-year course at the College.

While outlining a postwar program which would broaden scholarly opportunity and eliminate the physical, social and recreational weakness of undergraduate life at Morningside Heights, the Dean disclosed that committees studying College problems are convinced that Columbia should remain a Liberal Arts College.

Detroit Mayor Seeks To Aid Seaway Project

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries yesterday offered further assistance for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project in a letter to Senator George D. Aiken, of Vermont, who introduced the Senate bill to approve construction of the project.

The Detroit Mayor already has appeared before congressional committeemen on behalf of the waterway.

He stated in his letter to Senator Aiken, "During the past six months the proposed development has been strongly recommended as a nonpartisan postwar measure by the President, Governor Dewey, the State, War, and Commerce Departments, the New York State Power Authority, the Army Corps of Engineers and farm, labor, and civic organizations throughout the country."

Maine Among Applications For New Radio Stations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Applications for new radio stations in Bangor, Maine, Sheboygan, Wis., and Chicago were filed with the Federal Communications Commission yesterday.

The Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., operator of standard station WGAN, Portland, Maine, asked for an FM station at Bangor on 45.1 megacycles, coverage of 6,512 square miles.

Ormandy at Worcester

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Worcester, Mass.

Warming up before concert hour at the Municipal Auditorium here on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 10, the French horn player of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor, exercised himself on the adagio theme of the Brahms Violin Concerto. Well he may have made sure of himself on that dozen or so notes; for both emotionally and structurally they are fundamental to the whole masterwork, and they could in artistic reasonableness be regarded as the most important of any the player in question will have occasion to be heard in all winter.

A listener arriving early for the opening of the eighty-fifth annual Festival of the Worcester County Musical Association could find the whole story of the occasion completely revealed by advance proceedings. Only a matter of minutes, too. Behind the great stage curtain a chorus could be heard running through something in the way of an ancient madrigal. There, an attentive ear could plainly tell, was a piece of unaccompanied choral music of the first order. In the midst of the noble vocal harmonies there sounded, from positions on the outer platform and before the big cloth, the tuning of flute, violin, harp, and mayhap drum. Cutting insinuatingly through all could be distinguished the melody of the adagio which, vocal to the last degree and in the very vein of a Brahms song, belongs to the horn.

* * *

Lights up and the halves of the curtain drawn, there, ranged in Stokowskian style, cellos out at right front, sat an ensemble of orchestral players, and at the back, framed by the vast proscenium arch, was ranked an assemblage of singers, three times as many women in white as men in black, the men a mere wedge, indeed, placed at the front and center.

No need of a look at the program, the concert was to be mainly orchestral and incidentally choral. Mr. Ormandy, the Philadelphia conductor, comes on and leads the house — floor and balconies fairly well occupied, their enormous measurement considered—in "The Star Spangled Banner." (It happens, by special rule, that a national flag flies from a pole in the plaza outside the Auditorium at night).

The Brahms "Academic Festival" Overture starts the Festival going. Something has to fill such a function. That past, comes on the platform Erica Morini, violinist, to take the solo part in the Brahms Concerto. Now the person appearing in such capacity can be someone to give us a thrill or someone merely to weary us with antics, depending on what sort of orchestra assists and more especially on what sort of conductor leads.

* * *

For this work is a Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, as the title indicates. It is by no means a mere solo piece for violin with orchestra accompanying. In brief, it is a conductor's concerto as much as it is a violinist's. More good soloists come before the puplic with it than good conductors. This time, both soloist and conductor mastered the situation, with the outcome that the Brahms Violin Concerto truly had a performance. What so often occurs—the solo part obscured and overpowered by the surrounding instruments—did not occur here. Equals, co-equals, or call them what we will, Mme. Morini and Mr. Ormandy interpreted this work together in perfect unity of mood and purpose. Not a note of hers went astray, not a moment of sonority in the orchestra but came in perfectly measured and proportioned.

Say that for the first movement, the Allegro, and what necessity for speaking of the Adagio? Of course it went to all praise.

As for the singing, there were presented two pieces from the repertory of the Festival Chorus, Walter Howe, conductor. The first, "Spring Returns," by the old madrigalist, Marenzio, was a charm. The second, "Alleluia," by Randall Thompson, was by comparison, to say the least, a lumbering and awkward effort. No fluidity to the bass—the worst of choral defects; and a fair force of low-voiced men there at the composer's service, too. But it was an orchestral night.

AMUSEMENTS

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MAIL ORDERS NOW Prices: Evgs. $2.50, 2.00, 1.50 and 1.00. Mats. Wed. and Sat. $2.00, 1.50 and 1.00. Plus Tax

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ALBERT MARGOLIES presents

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A New Comedy by WHITFIELD COOK
Based on his famous Redbook Magazine Stories
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Staged by THE AUTHOR • Settings by HOWARD BAY
Evgs.: $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat.: $2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Incl.)

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DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S
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With Bramwell FLETCHER Florence REED Diana BARRYMORE
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A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
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Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
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10 DAYS Beginning Wed. Oct. 18th
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MESSRS. SHUBERT present
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A New Play by OWEN DAVIS
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Evenings $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20.
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PAULINE LORD in "Sleep, My Pretty One"
A New Play by CHARLCIE and OLIVER H. P. GARRETT
with HARRY ELLERBE • JULIE STEVENS
Directed by ROY HARGRAVE
Settings by Raymond Sovey
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AMUSEMENTS

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• and ON OUR STAGE
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CARY GRANT
"ARSENIC AND OLD LACE"
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PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
Don AMECHE • Dana ANDREWS • William EYTHE
"WING AND A PRAYER"
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BOSTON (STAGE)

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"I LOVE A SOLDIER"
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AMUSEMENTS

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Mon. Eve., Oct. 30—TRAVIATA
Tues. Eve., Oct. 31—CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI
Wed. Eve., Nov. 1—RIGOLETTO
Thurs. Eve., Nov. 2—Carmen with Bruno Castagna, Met. Opera, as guest star
Fri. Eve., Nov. 3—FAUST
Sat. Mat., Nov. 4—LUCIA
Sat. Eve., Nov. 4—TROVATORE
Sun. Eve., Nov. 5—BOHEME

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CAPITOL 1:30 and 7:45 LATE NEWS
KATHARINE HEPBURN
"DRAGON SEED"
"3 LITTLE SISTERS" Ruth Terry

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Abbott & Costello "In Society"
Eric Von Stroheim
"STORM OVER LISBON"
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Deanna Durbin & Gene Kelly
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4.00, 7:10, 10:20
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
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A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE—HAZEL SCOTT • JACKIE MILES
JERRY WAYNE • HARRISON and FISHER
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Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN • ANNABELLA • OSCAR KARLWEIS
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Music by RICHARD RODGERS
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Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
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ST. JAMES Theatre 44th West of Broadway
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"The writing of high comedy is not a lost art. Miss Franken proves that in her latest play . . . A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
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ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
SOLDIER'S WIFE
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GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
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SEATS NOW FOR NEXT 8 WEEKS
"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Carnegie Annual

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A first impression of the "Painting in the United States, 1944" exhibition at the Carnegie Institute is that of illustration as opposed to painting; or art minds gone documentary.

There are such canvases as that by Reginald Marsh of Bowery derelicts in native habitat; Adams W. Garrett's "Bonus Army, '32"; Clarence H. Carter's "Good Crop" (potatoes on the way to market), or N. C. Wyeth's "War Letter."

Yet beyond the relish for subject matter there is a groping toward the expression of ideas neither ready-made nor synthetically induced from the impact of familiar objects. And this groping is the one hopeful sign in a show that otherwise seems to be marking time. Not that anyone of the many trends has crystallized into a school of expression; rather are they characterized by sparks of individuality and creative questing.

In imaginative paintings quest is uppermost, producing in "Glory Road," by Dan Lutz, a vivid, tense color march winding upward. That the marchers are Negroes governs the color choice. There is something racial in the pigment and the movement, an emotional summing up of the artist's feeling toward a people rather than toward a particular procession or a particular scene.

* * *

"White Flower on Red Earth," by Georgia O'Keeffe, pulses with the life of big white forms that epitomize full-blown growth, and "Red Carnation," by Max Weber, offers a pure plastic expression, balanced and poised, with simple, sparse color jottings in studied space that become flowers in a thin, tall vase, the thinness counterbalanced by full linear color curves, and supported by color horizontals. Such a canvas makes itself felt through the emotional projection of color and line; and its language is that of paint.

If the first prize had been given on the basis of the documentary, more than half the canvases in the show would have been eligible. To narrow the choice down to fine painting, however, posed a problem that the jury (a panel of American museum men) solved by awarding the highest honor and $1,000 to "Room 110," a still-life by Yasuo Kuniyoshi, with that upward spiraling of objects on a tilted table top that has become associated with the Kuniyoshi signature.

That a Japanese-American should thus be honored in a year when thoughts of Pearl Harbor cling to the public memory serves to stress the universality of art. Kuniyoshi, who came to this country at the age of 13, is neither Japanese nor American. He is Kuniyoshi, a citizen of the plastic world in which national and racial enmities should be unthinkable.

Certainly there is fine, sensitive painting in his still-life, although from an emotional viewpoint the Max Weber seems more vibrant and less trademarked.

* * *

Behind all the prize awards may be felt the jury's desire to stress plastic qualities. Marion Greenwood's "Mississippi Girl," awarded second prize of $700, is a brilliant color study of a young Negress in which color does not try to get the upper hand of character.

The Negro, in fact, looms large in this 1944 show, perhaps because for some years he has appealed to the American artist as supremely paintable; perhaps because, as never before in this country, progressives are aware of a trend toward racial equality. At least three Negro painters are among the exhibitors, and one, primitive Horace Pippin of West Chester, Pa., wins fourth honorable mention and $100 for "Cabin in the Cotton," a striking canvas of color contrasts, black and white, green and red, yielding an emotional experience basically Negroid.

In the prize list, alone, three of the seven winners have chosen Negro subject matter: "Mississippi Girl," an honest, forthright plastic interpretation; "Siesta," by Doris Lee (third prize of $500), and Pippen's own Negro reaction.

Doris Lee's prize picture chooses to pose a Negro girl in a pink dress on an iron bed in a landscape setting, more for reasons of bizarre color and design than from interest in the Negro per se. The setting and choice of objects, also, smack of satire, as do so many other canvasses, irrespective of subject matter, in which there is obvious delight in the incongruous.

It is a world of incongruities in which we are living, and the artist senses the conflict. He senses also a macabre quality of living, with innuendoes of starvation, physical and emotional. Physically they find expression in a weird cult of emaciation: "India, 1944," by Millard Sheets; "Recruit's Farewell," by Mitchell Siporen; "They Should Not Have Died in Vain," by Maurice Stern; "City Lights," by Jack Levine, a terrible castigation of metropolitan disintegration; "Bread," a Rouaultesque composition by Samuel Rosenberg of women and children straining toward loaves beyond their reach, and Raphael Soyer's wistful, disturbingly thin and disheveled "Young Woman in Studio" (awarded second honorable mention and $300).

* * *

That in the midst of degradation and suffering there must be spiritual awakening is suggested by a continued leaning toward religious and allegorical subject matter. This leaning actuates such canvasses as "The Healer," by Hilda B. Kayn; "This Is the Man," an interpretation of Jesus, by Umberto Romano; Fred Nagler's "The Disciples Bathing," and Cecile Balé's "Four Chaplains," naked on a submerged deck against a background of invasion barges.

Perhaps it takes war to teach man and his art the helplessness of the individual. Witness Franklin Watkins' "The Angel Turning a Page in the Book" (harking back both to El Greco and Puvis de Chavannes); George Grosz's variation on "Death on a Pale Horse," titled "I Was Always Present," and Leon Kelly's weird, tattered Satanic spirit, "Messenger."

A more literal reaction finds expression in William Gropper's "Wounded," with pigments that scream against a world at war; in Abraham Harriton's "The Hour of Liberation Is Near," and in Eugene Higgins' "The Victims"—women, children and cattle.

Or you may pick a canvas of different design, though similar intent, "The Eye of Silence," by Max Ernst. In this surrealistic medley of tortured architecture built of eye shapes and obscurely inwoven figures and scenes stretching from the prehistoric to Stalingrad, the artist seems to be cleansing himself of pent-up hate and consuming frustration.

It may be frustration, also, that has spurred other painters to find outlet in the abstract and the nonobjective. These seek a world of color and form verging on fantasy, or a hard, mathematical world of daring and contrasting pigments and shapes. Of the former type is "Arboretum by Flash Bulb," a vivid patternization that won for Stuart Davis third honorable mention and $100. Of the latter type is "Profoundly Blue," by Balcomb Greene.

* * *

Only occasionally in the 1944 show are there flashes of sheer exuberance and joy in living. Well being, expressed in paint and totally divorced from a world at war, is found in "Black-eyed Susans" (and a startled kitten) by Waldo Peirce, awarded first honorable mention and $400.

But there have always been painters who live within their own worlds. Josef Presser sees life as richly jeweled with strong Oriental bias that turns "Pretzels and Pinball, Coney Island," into a luscious color concoction. Ivan Le Lorraine Albright, on the other hand, conceives a richly detailed but gray and grave-like composition sardonically titled "The Show Case Doll That Was Never Painted."

Working on a realistic base, John Rogers Cox paints wheat field country; embossing the edge of fields to show the individual grain stalks, and the center of roads to bring out the pebbles. Yet you are keenly aware of the flatness of the land, and wind rippling over the grain.

* * *

Portraits, this year, divide rather sharply between formal, and the honest character study. With war production at its peak it is inevitable that there should be portraits of magnates such as those of Alfred P. Sloan by John C. Johansen, and of Tom M. Girdler by Charles Hopkinson. But there are also human flashes of character insight, notably the miniature-like, frankly outspoken little study of "Maria Ouspenskaya" seated, by Paul Lewis Clemens, or George Biddle's equally honest if more softly plastic "Frieda Lawrence."

Except for possible public antipathy on grounds other than esthetic to the first prize winner, the Carnegie honor list is "safe" as chosen by Henri Marceau, Assistant Director, Philadelpha Museum of Art; Daniel Catton Rich, Director of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago; Gordon Bailey Washburn, Director, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, with John O'Connor, Acting Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, serving as chairman.

It would be difficult to give an art prize primarily for ideas, as paintings thus motivated too often fall short of a technical dexterity that comes more readily to those who follow well-trodden paths. Not that the 1944 Carnegie exhibition is a left-wing show. By and large it takes the middle of the road, but there are a few flashes of creative liberalism, and it is significant that the little group of European exhibitors stands out conspicuously as European against what is beginning to make itself felt as American in art.

"Arboretum by Flash Bulb," by Stuart Davis

Awarded Third Honorable Mention with Prize of $200 in the Carnegie Institute Exhibition, "Painting in the United States, 1944," at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Metropolitan Repertory

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The choice of Gounod's "Faust" for the opening opera was the one real surprise of Edward Johnson's outline of the new season at the Metropolitan. Reports had found their way into print that Lauritz Melchior was to sing his first Otello in the Verdi opera of that name on the opening night, and that Lily Pons was to disport her coloratura in the Delibes "Lakmé" on that evening. Both were guesses without foundation and in all probability neither opera will be in the season's repertoire.

"Faust" is almost always there, though it has been laid away for as many as nine seasons since it opened the house in 1883, and at one time was on the shelf three successive years. It has been sung in Italian and German as well as in the French that has now prevailed for many years. English has yet to be tried for it. Its selection for the curtain raiser this year seems to be in acknowledgment of its place in the history of the house. It will mark the beginning of the sixtieth regular season of opera there, though the Metropolitan building is 62 years old. A "Golden Jubilee"—somewhat contrary to the dates—was celebrated last season.

* * *

Wilfred Pelletier, beginning his twenty-fifth year with the Metropolitan, will conduct the opening "Faust" on Nov. 27. In the cast will be Licia Albanese, Raoul Jobin, Martial Singher and Ezio Pinza. This is possibly as good a cast of principal singers as could be found for "Faust" in the company today, and no good can come of comparing it with that of Oct. 22, 1883. Christine Nilsson, Sofia Scalchi, Italo Campanini, Guiseppe Del Puente and Franco Novaro will scarcely be brought back to the halls of song by any belated encomiums at this time. Perhaps only Ezio Pinza is really of their caliber. He may very well be a better Mephistopheles than was Novaro and may stand reasonably close to Edouard de Reszke and Pol Plançon, the greatest of the Metropolitan's interpreters of the role, though some may want to bracket Feodor Chaliapin with these two.

But "Faust" has rather gone to seed through 20 years or more of rather indifferent performances at the Metropolitan. Too many times the leading parts have been very indifferently sung. Sir Thomas Beecham brought a measure of fresh interest to the old score by his painstaking conducting, but "Faust" is a singers' opera, not something for the maestro in the pit. The announced cast has been heard before and its members are generally well liked, but this will scarcely be anything of a departure to provoke curiosity.

Urban's settings, which go back to the last war, are still in good condition and presumably will be used. The ballet does its conventional patterns with freshness and aplomb. There is nothing to indicate, however, that "Faust" is coming back into the high favor it held in the days when the Metropolitan was the "Faustspielhaus" and when, with Jean de Reszke singing the tenor role, it had eight, nine and even 12 performances in a single season over seven or eight years. There are those who will remember Nellie Melba, Emma Eames and Emma Calvé as Marguerite. They all appeared within six weeks.

* * *

Mr. Johnson frankly admits the lack of funds for the mounting of any new work. "War and Peace," by Serge Prokofiev, has been postponed. It must be given in Russia before it is essayed in New York and there is no prospect of its premiere before 1945. So the Metropolitan will be content with revivals or restorations of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and "Lohengrin," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Golden Cockerel" ("Le Coq d'or"), which have been absent from one to four seasons. The opera-in-English experiment will be continued, "The Golden Cockerel" having been translated by Tatiana Balikov Drowne.

With both Bruno Walter and Sir Thomas Beecham away, the season may be much less of a conductor year than its immediate predecessors, though it is reported that Mr. Walter will break his sabbatical period to undertake the "Fidelio" revival, and it is not certain that Sir Thomas will not return from London for some performances after the first of the year. Emil Cooper now joins the regular staff of conductors and will have "La Gioconda" and "The Golden Cockerel" in his care. Eric Leinsdorf, who has been released from the army, will return as guest to lead "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde" and "Le Nozze di Figaro." George Szell will take on "Die Meistersinger" and "Don Giovanni." The bulk of the Italian operas fall to Cesare Sodero.

Helen Traubel will sing her first Elsa in "Lohengrin," Zinka Milanov is announced for the title role of "Gioconda" and Herbert Jannson will essay Hans Sachs in "Meistersinger." Additional new American singers engaged include Mimi Bonzell and Florence Kirk, sopranos; Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano; Martha Lipton, contralto, and Richard Manning, tenor. The other newcomers were last season's audition winners: Regina Reznik, soprano; Morton Bowe, tenor; William Hargrave, bass-baritone, and Hugh Thompson, baritone. The season will continue for 18 weeks, closing on April 1.

The Return of the Old Vic Company

By Harold Hobson

London

Undoubtedly the main event of the theatrical season since the flying bombs started their visits to this realm is the return to London of the Old Vic drama company for a period of some 32 weeks. It is now housed at the New Theater with a repertory of three plays, Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," Shaw's "Arms and the Man," and Shakespeare's "Richard III." It has two leading actors, Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier. The first has the principal part in the Ibsen play, and the second, his glorious hour in Richard. In "Arms and the Man" their activities are about equally balanced, Mr. Olivier playing Sarañoff and Mr. Richardson the Swiss soldier who considers chocolate more important than cannon.

The producer of "Peer Gynt" is Tyrone Guthrie, who makes of the performance a vast, and at times horrifying, pantomime. It swings from one end of the earth to another, taking in rooftops and underground chambers by the way, with howling winds and scorching suns and hurricanes and tempests. Mr. Richardson's Peer is young and then he is old; he is poetic and prosaic, sardonic and dull, cruel and generous, alternately self-pitying and blatantly assertive, but at all times sustained by the robust enthusiasm of Mr. Richardson's tremendously vital performance, which releases enough energy to sink a fleet of doodlebugs.

* * *

Certainly it carries the audience away by the terrific force of its attack, backed up, as it is, by Nicholas Hannen's highly unappetizing Boyg, Mr. Olivier's tenacious Button Moulder, and the wind and thunder of Mr. Guthrie's elaborate production. But what it all amounts to would gravel the most attentive onlooker. There is, towards the end, a parable about an onion, which revealed to me the interesting fact that that objectionable vegetable has no center; which in its turn may mean that there is nothing to Peer Gynt, after all, nothing but sound and fury, signifying nothing, a vast welter of nothingness, bombinating in a void. It may mean this; or it may not. I don't know. I don't think anybody else does, either: not even Ibsen. Though, on reflection, perhaps this statement is open to animated dispute.

* * *

Mr. Shaw's "Arms and the Man" is simpler stuff, for what Mr. Shaw is driving at is very clear. He wants to laugh at war. This, by the way, is a much better thing than being afraid of it. The man who laughs at war may prevent it, if only he is ready to wage it effectively; but fear of war leads to Pearl Harbor and Singapore. There is nothing wrong with Mr. Shaw's thesis, but his treatment of it has the unfortunate consequence of dramatically splitting the play into two separate halves.

In the first part Mr. Shaw jeers at war by showing that the real soldier is not at all the sort of man the public supposes him to be. Bluntschli jumps at every creak in the floorboards, having none of that cavalier disregard of danger which the romantic imagine to be characteristic of the true fighting man. But by the end of the opening act Mr. Shaw has exhausted this aspect of his subject.

He then turns to Saranoff, and aims at his target from another angle, by presenting the conventional picture of a gallant warrior, and proving that he is not genuinely a soldier at all. This makes for good fun. Mr. Olivier presents Saranoff as a veritable museum of artifice, and the result is highly diverting. But one cannot help regretting that Mr. Richardson's friendly and affectionate portrait of Bluntschli is thrust into the shade. Nevertheless, Mr. Shaw's wit still remains fresh and pointed; and the piece is received with effervescent enthusiasm.

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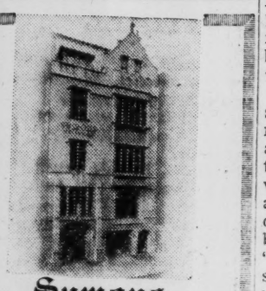

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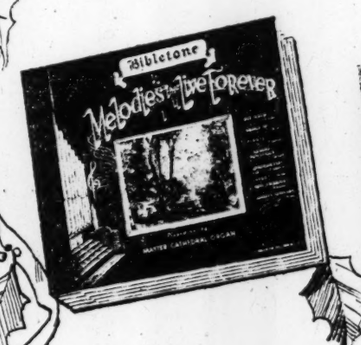

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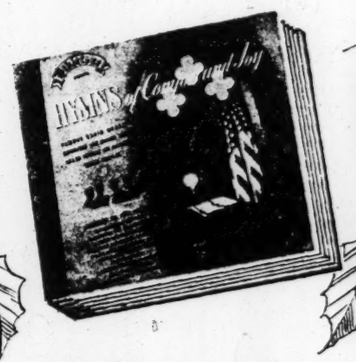

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Blest Be The Tie
God of Our Fathers
In Heavenly Love Abiding
O Master Let Me Walk With Thee
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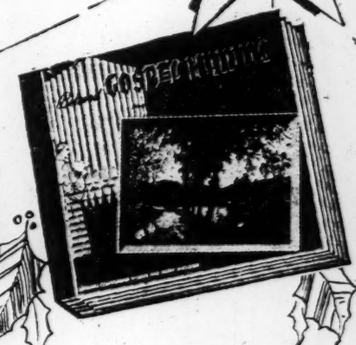
Sweet Hour of Prayer
Jesus Savior, Pilot Me
Blessed Assurance
I Need Thee Every Hour



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The Home Forum

Loyalty and Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus lifts the law of the Ten Commandments into the realm of thought, as well as action, showing that material thinking may do evil, while spiritual ideas always bless. The "Thou shalt not" of the Decalogue becomes the "Blessed are" of the Beatitudes, while throughout the immortal sermon God's law is presented in loyal affirmations of Truth, as well as denials of error.

Consider the opening beatitude (Matthew 5:3), "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven," which Goodspeed translates as, "Blessed are those who feel their spiritual need, for the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to them!" Purity of heart and purpose finds true satisfaction in God-filled thoughts. This unfolding of good in individual consciousness blesses one with the qualities extolled in the Beatitudes, meekness, mercy, and purity; and in the exercise of these qualities one keeps a law of loyalty to God as Spirit, the one and only Mind. To possess "the kingdom of heaven" is to possess harmony and peace within, and is to be numbered among the peacemakers, those who gain the name and nature of the sons of God, as promised in the seventh beatitude.

* * *

"Every man and woman should be today a law to himself, herself,—a law of loyalty to Jesus' Sermon on the Mount. The means for sinning unseen and unpunished have so increased that, unless one be watchful and steadfast in Love, one's temptations to sin are increased a hundredfold." In these stirring words on page 12 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, rightly associates loyalty with spiritual law, and law with man. How wonderful to know that everyone can be a law unto himself —a law of loyalty to the Christ, Truth, which annuls all supposed material laws and forces that would imperil the life of mankind!

Loyalty to God's government is obedience to the law of God. His law is reflected or expressed in man, His image. Mrs. Eddy says in "No and Yes" (p. 11), "Man has perpetual individuality; and God's laws, and their intelligent and harmonious action, constitute his individuality in the Science of Soul." Thus man's allegiance to God is as natural and as inescapable as the sunbeam's adherence to the sun it reflects.

Loyalty to God rules out sin. That is why the simplest and easiest way to resist temptation is through one's loyalty to good. Christian Science shows that incorrect views of God and man, failure to see man as the image, or reflection, of divine Mind, subject men to the tyranny of sinful beliefs. When man is recognized as wholly spiritual, inseparably one with Spirit, as the idea and ideal of God, comprising the full manifestation of divine Love, it will be seen that there is no man that can commit sin, and no sin to commit. Resistance to temptation, then, freedom from sin and its inevitable punishment, is in proportion to one's spiritual perception of the perfect man of God's creating. Living in obedience to this high calling is loyalty to God, by which men and women become a law unto themselves.

* * *

"Love is the fulfilling of the law," wrote Paul (Romans 13:10), who proved his loyalty to the Christ by living, working, praying, sacrificing for Truth, and rejoicing in it. Jesus taught and practiced, and Paul emulated, the loyalty to divine Love which blesses even its enemies. Loyalty to good does not mean condoning evil or aiding evildoers to escape punishment, but it does mean judgment tempered by wisdom and mercy. Unless we are "watchful and steadfast in Love," our loyalty to the divine government may be lost sight of in the temptation to mete out punishment not in accord with the fifth beatitude (Matthew 5:7), "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy."

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 12), "We should measure our love for God by our love for man; and our sense of Science will be measured by our obedience to God,—fulfilling the law of Love, doing good to all; imparting, so far as we reflect them, Truth, Life, and Love to all within the radius of our atmosphere of thought."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAINT-ETIENNE-DU-MONT: *A Painting by Jean-François Raffaëlli*

JEAN-FRANÇOIS RAFFAELLI was a French painter who joined the ranks of Monet, Pissarro, Gauguin, Jongkind, Guillaumin, Redon, Sisley in later decades of the past century. He was an artist of the advance guard. However, he did not hold to any theoretical innovation, for Raffaëlli was as interested in people as he was in painting. His pictures are delightful, recording the passing scene on the streets of Paris, its suburbs and outlying towns.

In "Saint-Etienne-du-Mont," Raffaëlli combined the interests of painting, after the manner of the Impressionists, with illustration. The former may be noted in the background; the latter in the pedestrians and traffic of the foreground.

Raffaëlli visited America and he spoke of it enthusiastically with his friend, Camille Pissarro. "An immense people, grandiose, full of the future." He did not begrudge the interest Americans showed in his colleague, Monet, for that Impressionist was the first of the Parisians to attract an American clientèle.

DOROTHY ADLOW

To a Leaf Falling

How brief your voyage
Between earth and sky,
You who were green
In the long days of June.
Whose pattern was repeate
In a hundred ways
Upon the boughs
Of this, the mother tree.

You who were spring
To the snow-weary eye
Dispel the silence now
As you drift by.
You have become the autumn
Color of sun—
Color of apple, too,
Color of the branch
On which you grew.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

La Fidélité et la Loi

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS SON Sermon sur la montagne, Jésus le Christ élève jusqu'aux sphères de la pensée, aussi bien que des actes, la loi des dix commandements; il montre que le penser matériel peut faire du mal, tandis que les idées spirituelles sont toujours bienfaisantes. Les défenses du Décalogue deviennent les bénédictions des béatitudes; et dans cet immortel sermon, la loi de Dieu est présentée sous une double forme: affirmations sincères de la Vérité, négation de l'erreur.

Considérons la première des béatitudes (Matthieu 5:3): "Heureux les pauvres en esprit, car le royaume des cieux est à eux," que le professeur Goodspeed traduit ainsi: "Heureux ceux qui sentent le besoin des choses spirituelles, car le Royaume des cieux leur appartient!" La pureté du cœur et des intentions trouve le contentement véritable dans les pensées dont Dieu est la source. Ce développement du bien dans la conscience individuelle nous enrichit des qualités qu'exaltent les béatitudes — la douceur, la miséricorde, la pureté; et lorsqu'on exerce ces qualités, on observe la loi divine, on est fidèle à Dieu, à l'Esprit, au seul Entendement. Posséder "le royaume des cieux," c'est avoir l'harmonie, la paix intérieures; c'est être parmi ceux qui procurent la paix, ceux qui obtiennent le nom et la nature des fils de Dieu, comme le promet la septième béatitude.

* * *

"Aujourd'hui tout homme, toute femme devrait être à soi-même une loi — loi de fidélité au Sermon sur la montagne prononcé par Jésus. Les moyens de faire le mal sans être découvert et puni ont tellement augmenté que si l'on n'est pas vigilant, ferme dans l'Amour, les tentations de pécher s'accroissent au centuple." Dans ces vibrantes paroles, à la page 12 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, associe avec raison la fidélité et la loi spirituelle, ainsi que la loi et l'homme. Quel bonheur de savoir que chacun peut être à soi-même une loi — une loi de fidélité au Christ, à la Vérité, annulant toutes les prétendues lois ou forces matérielles qui mettraient en péril la vie des humains!

Être fidèle au gouvernement de Dieu, c'est obéir à la loi de Dieu. Sa loi se reflète ou s'exprime chez l'homme, Son image. Dans *Non et Oui* (p. 11), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "L'homme a une individualité perpétuelle; et les lois de Dieu, ainsi que leur action intelligente et harmonieuse, constituent son individualité dans la Science de l'Ame." Donc l'obéissance de l'homme envers Dieu est aussi naturelle, inévitable, que le rapport unissant au soleil le rayon qui en émane.

La fidélité envers Dieu exclut le péché. C'est pourquoi s'attacher fidèlement au bien constitue la méthode la plus simple et la plus facile pour résister aux tentations. La Science Chrétienne nous montre ce qui expose les hommes à la tyrannie des croyances pécheresses: ce sont les vues incorrectes de Dieu et de l'homme, l'ignorance qui n'arrive pas à voir l'homme en tant qu'image ou reflet de l'Entendement divin. Reconnaissons que l'homme est en tout point spirituel, inséparablement uni à l'Esprit, qu'il est l'idée et l'idéal de Dieu, embrassant la manifestation complète du divin Amour; alors nous verrons qu'il n'y a pas d'homme pouvant commettre le péché, et pas de péché qui puisse se commettre. Ainsi l'on résiste à la tentation, l'on se libère du péché et de son inévitable châtiment, dans la mesure où l'on perçoit spirituellement l'homme parfait créé par Dieu. Vivre d'après cette haute vocation, c'est être fidèle à Dieu, ce qui permet au disciple de devenir à soi-même une loi.

* * *

"L'amour est... l'accomplissement de la Loi," écrivait saint Paul (Romains 13:10), qui prouva sa fidélité au Christ par une vie de labeur, de prière, de sacrifices pour la Vérité, accomplis avec joie. La fidélité à l'Amour divin qui bénit ses ennemis eux-mêmes, voilà ce que Jésus enseigna, mit en pratique; et Paul suivit cet exemple. La fidélité au bien ne signifie pas qu'on excuse le mal ou qu'on aide les coupables qui voudraient échapper au châtiment; mais elle implique un jugement que tempèrent la sagesse et la miséricorde. Si l'on n'est pas "vigilant, ferme dans l'Amour," on s'expose à perdre de vue la fidélité au gouvernement divin, et l'on est tenté de punir d'une façon qui ne s'accorde pas avec la cinquième béatitude (Matthieu 5:7): "Heureux les miséricordieux, car ils obtiendront miséricorde!"

Mrs. Eddy déclare en outre, dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 12): "C'est par notre amour envers l'homme qu'il nous faut mesurer l'amour que nous avons pour Dieu; et notre conception de la Science se mesurera d'après notre obéissance envers Dieu — accomplissant la loi de l'Amour, faisant du bien à tous; communiquant, pour autant que nous les reflétons, la Vérité, la Vie, l'Amour, à quiconque se trouve dans le champ de notre pensée."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Pierre, Who Loved the Land

PIERRE WAS A BRETON to whom we gave the hospitality of our home, soon after he landed in England. He had listened to the clarion call of General de Gaulle, after the collapse of France; and, along with the scattered fighters who wandered in the dark after a lost battle, he, too, became one of the Fighting French.

In those early days, Pierre knew little English; but he was anxious to learn, because—as he always explained to us—"After the war, when I speak English, I will build up my little farm through good business with English people. It will be good for everybody, n'est-ce pas?" So he patiently set himself to learn our language and, as he returned to us for each leave over a course of three years, we realized the progress he had made.

* * *

Pierre loved the land. He loved it intensely and, as we came to speak French more fluently and he was able to speak a little English, we understood something of the great emotion he felt when he worked in our garden.

He would go out every morning after breakfast to inspect the vegetables, taking only a casual look at the flowers in the borders; for, to Pierre, flowers were of secondary importance compared with the food we grew in the garden. He would bend down to feel the plumpness of the carrots and onions, shake his head and search near the "hearts" of the cabbages for traces of caterpillar. He would rake, and water, and weed, give mulches to the peas, and stake the beans. To him it was a real pleasure to work among growing things, because Pierre had always lived by the land.

* * *

Once I saw him smelling a handful of our soil with a wrapt look in his brown eyes. "La bonne terre," he said, when I remarked on his action; and then he started to tell me of his own little place in Brittany. There the onions grew so big—he closed his hand while I tried to picture onions as large as Pierre's fist. His cauliflowers were the size of a saucepan, and so delicious to eat. Tomatoes, too, he grew, big, and red, and rich. Peas, beans, celery—they all grew in Pierre's soil, and he had an orchard where apples clustered on moss-grown trees. When he talked about his fruit and his vegetables, and the open-air market where he sold the good creamery butter which Marie-Louise, his wife, churned every week, a fowl or two, when they could be spared, and baskets of ripe tomatoes and onions, I often forgot that the object of my visit to the garden was to ask Pierre to pick out one of the best of our cabbages for dinner. He would hand it to me with an apologetic shrug of his shoulders, as if to say: "It's a cabbage, mais oui, but such a poor size compared with the kind I used to grow."

After a shower of rain, the Breton enjoyed the garden most of all. He would hunt for snails under the clumps of aubrietia which grew in our rockery. I had never realized our garden harbored half as many. And, when he had assembled an impressive number, Pierre would rush inside and invite me to come and see. "If you were in France, Madame," he would say, while he gazed at the sleek, black snails reposing on the stones, "these would be eaten; but over here it is not so."

* * *

The earth smelt sweet to Pierre, in the rain. He would sniff it eagerly, as if trying to analyze what it contained. If I asked him to tell me what the soil in our garden most lacked, he would instantly reply: "Sunshine, Madame. The Breton earth smells so good and so ripe because it is better fed than yours, and warmed more by the good sun." Well, we couldn't change the climate, and so we had to be content with our little corner of ground which grew all the vegetables we required throughout the summer months.

Pierre and his family depended mainly on the food they managed to grow themselves. When the harvest was over, there was always a harvest home to which friends and neighbors went to celebrate the safe in-gathering of the crops. Pierre would tell us of the feasting on such occasions, and his account always made me feel sorry for our own meager fare. So, hastily, I would ask Pierre if he had eaten well. "Bien mange, Madame," he would reply, and add: "As well as one does at a harvest home." Perhaps he understood what had passed through my mind, and was anxious to reassure me that he was well satisfied with the food we gave him.

* * *

Pierre went to Madagascar. I wonder if he will be fortunate enough to return to his beloved Brittany one day. Often we talked of what he would do when the great day came. "The first thing to be done, after greeting my family, is to kneel and pray for the soil, and for good harvests when the ground is cultivated once more." I can picture him, too, digging up his first spadeful of Breton soil, bending down to smell it. In fancy, I can almost hear him whisper the words he used to say: "La bonne terre." For men like Pierre realize that the heart of a nation is near to its soil.

M. H.

An Era of Magnificent Order

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, as we look back at it now, appears as an era of magnificent order and symmetry, with its center the French court at Versailles. This longing for order was but another manifestation of the attempt to compensate in some form for the lack of a real spiritual *raison d'être*. It was expressed in various ways, none more characteristic than the appearance at about the middle of the century of Diderot's famous *Encyclopédie*, a work of great scholarship, marked by a desire to ascertain the real truth regarding the various topics presented. One of Diderot's most quoted remarks is typical of him: "The first step towards philosophy is incredulity." He carried this spirit of skepticism into all his researches, and it was this that did much toward attaining the rational order and balance for which this work has become noted.

Also symptomatic of this longing for order was Samuel Johnson's dictionary, which appeared in 1775. In the introduction to this great work, which established its author as the founder of English lexicography, Johnson voices the spirit of the times:

"When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rule: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled and confusion to be regulated: choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

"Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others."

In music it was this century which laid the solid foundations of order on which so much of the art's later structures were built. Haydn, profiting by the long years of experiment on the part of his immediate predecessors and his contemporaries, ordained the types of form according to which symphonies and quartets have been written ever since and chose the groups which should comprise the orchestra to play these compositions. In fact, we could well adapt Johnson's words to suit Haydn's practice; for he actually had to make a choice from a boundless variety of materials available and without having much in the way of established principles of selection. He likewise reduced his materials to method; and that he chose wisely and ordered well is proved by the fact that so many composers since his time have followed in his footsteps.—From "Music in History," by HOWARD D. MCKINNEY and W. R. ANDERSON. (New York: American Book Company.)

Carved in Black Rock

THE VOYAGE FROM Tahiti to Moorea was a two-hours' panorama of magnificence and anomalism in the architecture of nature. Facing my goal was Moorea, and behind me Tahiti, scenes of contrary beauty as the vessel changed the distance from me to them. Tahiti, as I left it, was under the rays of the already high sun, a shimmering beryl, blue and yellow hues in the overpowering green mass, and from the loftiest crags floating a long streamer-cloud, the cloud-banner of Tyndal.

Moorea was the most astonishing sight upon the ocean that my eyes had ever gazed on. It was as if a mountain of black rock had been carved by the sons of Uranus, the mighty Titans of old, into gigantic fortresses. . . .

I once saw along the Mediterranean in Italy or France the fastness of a line of nobles, set away up on a lonely hill, glowering, gloomy, and unpeopled; the refuge, mayhap, of the mountain goat, the abiding-place of bats and other creatures of the night. Moorea's fortress conjured up the vision of it, its wondrous ramparts and unscalable precipices strangely the counterpart of the Latin castle.

But if one dropped one's eyes from the hills, gone was the recollection of aught of Europe. There was a scene which only the lavish colors of the tropics could furnish. The artist had spilled all his shades of green upon the palette, and so delicately blended them that they melted into one another in a very enchantment of green. The valleys were but darker variants of the emerald scheme.

The confused mass of lofty ridges resolved into chasms and combes, dark, sunless ravines, moist with the spray of many waterfalls, which nearer became velvet valleys of pale green, masses of foliage and light and shadow. The mountains of Moorea were only half the height of Tahiti's, but so artfully had they been piled in their fantastic arrangement that they seemed as high, though they were entirely different in their impress upon the beholder. . . .

As about Tahiti, a silver belt of reef took the rough caresses of the lazy rollers, and let the glistening surf break gently on the beach. Along this wall of coral, hidden, but charted by its crown of foam, we ran for miles until we found the gateway—the blue buckle of the belt, it appeared at a distance.

Within the lagoon the guise of the island was more intimate. Little bays and inlets bounded themselves, and villages and houses sprang up from the tropic groves. — From "Mystic Isles of the South Seas," by FREDERICK O'BRIEN. (New York: Appleton-Century, 1921.)

Transformation in Autumn

Yesterday, the heavens were deep
In a blue, late summer sleep;
Leaves like painted patterns lay
Greenly outlining the day.
Air hung thick with dust and sun
Where little brooks had ceased to run,
And, scentless in the garden-beds,
Petunias dropped their velvet heads.
Today, in sky clear as a bell,
A hundred red leaf-clappers tell
The tidings of an autumn wind;
Now over night the air is thinned,
And rain-wet woods are sharply sweet,
Released from summer's drought and heat;
Flowers have come to second birth
In this autumn-quickened earth.

Not only will the skies of May
Wake nature to a brighter day;
Spring sun wins no more brave response
Than this autumn renaissance.

BARBARA OVERTON

Not Miracles, But—

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Where Will Nimitz Land Next?—Five Widespread Objectives Beckon

Prison Policy In U. S. Turns Dramatically

Reform authority tells of his efforts to make prison a constructive, educational experience.

By Theodore N. Cook

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The men who are administering prisons in the United States today are carrying forward a policy which is a far cry from penal administration of the old days, according to Sam A. Lewisohn, internationally known authority on prison reform and equally well known in the field of industrial relations, mining, fine arts, and philanthropy.

Mr. Lewisohn is one of the key men participating in the proceedings at the Congress on Correction, which closes at the Hotel Pennsylvania here today.

Interviewed in the book-lined study of his home here, Mr. Lewisohn described his philosophy of prisons as part of the machinery of a better ordered world and sketched informally his efforts to make prison a constructive, educational experience for the prisoner.

Tradition in Family

"Prison work is a tradition in my family," he replied when I asked him how he first became interested in such work. "It began with my father, and I started in about 30 years ago as a member of the parole board of the old New Hampton Reformatory."

The tenor of prison administration has changed dramatically since the time when the then governor of New York, Franklin Roosevelt, asked Mr. Lewisohn to set up what is now the New York State Board of Parole and to conduct a legislative investigation of New York's prisons.

"Few people realize what a devoted and high type man is in prison work today," he said, "from the commissioners right on down to the guards."

"They are still suffering from bad publicity written years ago that no longer holds true in most institutions."

It is probably natural that Mr. Lewisohn's deep-rooted interest in education and the fine arts—he is a trustee and vice-president of the Museum of Modern Art here—should have led him to contribute greatly to the educational system now in operation in New York prisons, generally considered one of the best in the United States.

Changed Study

"When I first became interested in prison education, I found some of the institutions teaching such subjects as the fine points of constitutional law, the anatomy of the grasshopper and the life of the Eskimo," he said, smiling.

"We got rid of subjects like that and put in their place courses on how to find jobs and how to get adjusted to life on the other side of the wall. The men saw that we were trying to do something useful for them and most of them responded. We wanted to turn out men who would stick in the community—not stick up the community."

One of the most interesting outgrowths of this program, Mr. Lewisohn declared, is the special plan in operation at New York's Wallkill Prison. Here specially selected prisoners who have demonstrated their willingness to be trained for useful work on the outside are put through special class employing modern "project" methods of education.

"Our policy is to 'make haste slowly,'" Mr. Lewisohn said, adding that while no definite figures are available, this technique of prisoner education is getting results in relating the prison experience as closely as possible to normal active life.

500 'Special' Prisoners

While various factors make it impossible for all prisons in New York to provide the highly developed educational program in operation at Wallkill with its 500 "special" prisoners, nevertheless each prison in the State now has an educational director.

Specialized instruction for prison keepers, instituted at Wallkill five years ago, has likewise done much to improve the standards of prisons, Mr. Lewisohn asserted.

"Even the best prison is a bad place for a man to be," Mr. Lewisohn said. "By exposing prisoners to high-grade educators we hope to set before the men the right sort of atmosphere to make possible their reform."

Menuhin: Life in Paris Just as French as Ever

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin, just back from a six-weeks concert tour in England and the European battle fronts at the request of the British Government, said today that life in Paris "is just as French as ever."

The tour, his fifth overseas trip this year, was lengthened at the request of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Belgian Ministry of Education for concerts in Antwerp and Brussels.

His performance in Paris on Oct. 7, he said, marked the opening of the opera house after four years of German occupation.

Associated Press,; By a Staff Artist

The War Against Japan

The scene of American forces landing on Japanese-held positions in the Pacific is due for a "repeat performance." In the photograph above Marines are shown coming ashore at Tinian. The map shows possible next moves against the Japanese, which are discussed in the accompanying article.

N. Y. Planning Over a Billion In Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—With additional preparations for peacetime building construction increasing here in direct relation to encouraging war news, more than $1,250,000,000 worth of projects are already awaiting the go signal.

Moreover, since D-Day, more than $80,000,000 in privately sponsored new skyscrapers, large apartments and other buildings have been put through blueprint stages, and this is exclusive of plans for popular and small-house construction.

Among the Manhattan projects filed since D-Day are 39 large apartment buildings and 14 major business structures. Meanwhile, in the Bronx, 15 apartment buildings to cost $6,000,000 have been planned, and four to cost $3,123,000 are awaiting construction in Queens.

Most extensive of all building projects here will be the $50,000,000 Stuyvesant Town undertaking by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It will consist of 35 big apartment buildings in one group, each 13 stories high and arranged in a park-like community of 75 acres—18 Manhattan blocks. It will house an estimated 24,315 persons.

The City Planning Commission has disclosed that a total of $1,270,000,000 in public and semi-public projects are already in the contract stage. Of this, $129,000 represents land acquisition, the remainder construction cost.

Although real estate spokesmen are slightly skeptical about the erection of some of the proposed skyscrapers, they agree readily that most of the postwar construction represents necessity rather than speculation. Typical of one of the necessary projects is the 1,000-foot-long truck terminal to occupy three Manhattan blocks in the Holland Tunnel Zone. It will cost $2,500,000, and the Port of New York Authority is reported ready to go ahead with it.

Spain Denies Charge Of 'Trouble-Maker' In Latin America

MADRID, Oct. 14 (AP)—Spain, through its foreign minister, yesterday made an open bid for the friendship of the Allies—especially the United States—and denied it acted as a "troublemaker" in Latin America.

Foreign Minister José Felix Lequerica, stating that he was "thinking especially of the United States," said during a Columbus Day ceremony:

"Spain maintains and must always maintain friendly relations with that illustrious European race whose labor and expansion on the other side of the Atlantic gave birth to a people of colossal physical and spiritual proportions that today marches at the head of civilization."

Señor Lequerica denied that Spain was creating a "disturbance" in Latin America, adding that the "most foolish thing I ever heard in my life" was stories that Spain was the country from which were sent "trouble-makers who must be kept under surveillance like the Mediterranean fly."

In his talk to representatives of all American nations except Mexico, with whom Spain has no diplomatic relations at present, Señor Lequerica asserted that the "Hispanic world" must remain united with the United States "in the great tasks of the elevation of mankind and the improvement of his lot."

'Forts' Once $3,000,000 Cut to $600,000 Each

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Superfortresses, of which Japan is now feeling the impact—so sorry, please—used to cost the Army Air Forces more than $3,000,000 each, but today they are moving cheaper—at only $600,000.

The Boston Area Office of the Air Technical Service Command disclosed that the pioneer Boeing B-29—heavy bombardment plane—cost the Government $3,392,396.20, or the equivalent of 180,928 $25 War Bonds. Current production models are costing the Government approximately $600,000, it added.

Brig.-Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, A. T. S. C. chief of engineering and procurement, who herded the new air battle colossus through all its stages from drawing board to the skies over Japan, cited facts and figures to show how tremendously difficult, expensive, and time-consuming is the task of large plane development. General Wolfe was in charge of B-29 production from its inception, and at the time of the initial raid by the "Superforts" on Japan, was Commanding General of the 20th Air Force, with headquarters in the China-Burma-India theater.

Years of Engineering

"Into the cost of the first model of an airplane go all the years of engineering, experiments, tests, and changes," General Wolfe pointed out. "The very time it takes costs money—and the minimum time from the first design of a new plane to the completion of the first production model is about three years. Sometimes it takes five years.

"Even before the original contract for the first B-29's was let," he continued, $84,150 was spent in obtaining preliminary engineering information, which necessitated wind tunnels, long and costly tests, and the building of mock-ups, which are full size wooden models never designed to fly. These are intended for use in the laboratories at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and at the factory in determining the interior arrangement of guns, seats, bunks, and radio equipment."

The original contract was let for $1,804,840, and later reduced to $1,674,880 when the Government assumed certain flight risks, General Wolfe further explained. This sum did not include Government-furnished equipment, which cost approximately $493,300, he said.

Changes Necessary

Changes, he also pointed out, are always necessary before production can be started. On the B-29, which had a minimum of changes, he disclosed, it cost $95,241 for tests to alter the tail, $72,500 for enlarging the bomb bay, and $15,600 for new propeller tests. Incidental changes to perfect the model ran the total up another $94,897.90, he said.

"Before the first Superfortress could be built on the production line, it was subjected to a final series of static tests in the Aircraft Laboratory of the Air Technical Service Command at a cost of $861,828," General Wolfe continued. "A complete air-frame was put on the rack and tested for stress and strain until it was completely destroyed."

These changes, General Wolfe pointed out, are expensive but they pay for themselves manyfold. They assure high-production quality, he said. Once a new plane starts coming off the production line in quantity, the costs drop rapidly as the manufacturer gains efficiency through experience with the particular model and finds a hundred ways to speed production and cut down man-hours, General Wolfe explained.

U. S. Products Make Textbooks As Italian Schools Open Anew

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—When 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 children in liberated Italy resume school Monday they will study from 3,573,000 new textbooks printed in Italy on paper and with ink brought from the United States at the urgent request of the Allied Commission.

Arrangements for the new textbooks and the new school curricula were made by the subcommission on education headed by Maj. Carleton W. Washburne, Superintendent of Schools, Winnetka, Ill., and visiting Professor of Education at Northwestern University.

Propaganda Eliminated

Fascist elements, injected into every Italian schoolroom during the Mussolini regime, have been eliminated. According to the Office of War Information, there is no political propaganda of any kind either in the new texts or the new curricula. Only parts of the textbooks not rewritten were sections dealing with religious instruction, per agreement between the Vatican and the Italian Government in the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

Only about 3 per cent of Italian teachers have had to be dismissed for being active Fascists.

School will take up even in areas where buildings have been destroyed by military action. In 25 southern provinces of liberated Italy, 108 elementary schools were completely destroyed by war action. In such places, classes will meet in Army tents, church sacrists, cinema houses, teachers' apartments and athletic buildings.

Hot school lunches, consisting of a bowl of soup and a plate of vegetables will be served each Italian school child each day, through Allied arrangements. Six pounds of dehydrated food, equal to about 30 pounds of solid food transported from the United States, has been allotted to each child every month.

The new textbooks were printed in Palermo, Naples, and Rome, and other Italian cities. Enough have been prepared for use in the rest of Italy as soon as it is liberated.

Texts were written by leading Italian educators. The new curricula is directed by Dr. Guido de Ruggero, Italian Minister of Public Instruction.

A few schools are already open, but the majority of Italian children will resume their studies Oct. 16.

Boeing Is to Build 700 Added B-29's

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 13 (AP)—The Wichita Division of the Boeing Airplane Company has received authorization to proceed with the procurement of materials for 700 additional B-29 Superfortresses, J. E. Schaefer, Vice-President and General Manager, announced.

The order, the fourth placed for giant bombers at Boeing-Wichita, means production plans will be projected far into the future, Mr. Schaefer said. He added that the total number of Superfortresses now under contract could not be revealed for security reasons.

Release of the information concerning B-29 delivery contracts, made with the approval of the Army Air Forces, was the first such announcement authorized.

Dutch Minister Puts in Claim For Nazi Reparations in Kind

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territories, has put in a claim for reparations in kind from Germany not only for spoiled lands and looted materials but also "for the labor they enslaved."

In an address prepared for radiocast over the Mutual Network, Dr. van Mook attributed to the Nazis a design for "systematic destruction of the fabric of their (the Netherlands') economic existence." He asserted the Dutch right to "exact some reparation from Germany," and added:

"I know that the Nazi blight has been so terrible that none of us can expect anything like full restitution from that evil country. But there should be a possibility of acquiring some compensation in kind for the land they spoiled, for the materials they looted, and—maybe—for the labor they enslaved."

He did not expand the point or make it fully clear whether he meant forced German labor.

With reference to overseas territories, Dr. van Mook said his country will continue, after the defeat of Germany, the fight against Japan. He said the "age of exploitation is gone," but the East Indies still need help, after the Japanese are expelled, to prepare themselves for self-government.

Huge Development Plan Urged

MURRAY, Ky., Oct. 14 (AP)—"An American development program for our time" was proposed here today by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in an address prepared for delivery before the First District Education Association.

Mr. Lilienthal's program would extend from now until 1975 and would consist of "real things—land, factories, streams, electricity, forests, jobs and minerals."

He said his proposal was not what is usually labeled a "public works" program, nor was it a proposal to provide unemployment relief.

First on his program, Mr. Lilienthal listed restoration and preservation of soil fertility, which he said would mean opportunities and jobs in factories making chemicals, machinery, tractors, barns, and rural school material.

Control of America's vast rivers so that they will "work for, and not against the people," was placed second on the program.

Mr. Lilienthal declared that control "has now been accomplished, for the first time in history, on the Tennessee River system."

The TVA Chairman advocated restoration of America's forests by "the most extensive reforestation undertaking in human history."

He asserted minerals should be explored and studied on a "quarter-century schedule."

Uneasy Japs Scan Horizon From Formosa to Kuriles

Date of next amphibious operation in central Pacific hinges on MacArthur campaign for Philippines—With supply lines secure, U. S. seems primed for assault on major goal, possibly Japan itself.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 14—With construction in the Marianas progressing rapidly and with United States planes taking off from at least one field in the Palaus, it may be timely to consider possible objectives of forthcoming amphibious attacks by Central Pacific forces.

The date of the next Central Pacific amphibious operation will be affected by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's campaign in the Philippines. Heretofore, the intervals between Central Pacific landings have ranged from seven weeks to 4½ months. The Marines landed on Peleliu Island in the Palaus on Sept. 14. It seems likely that many weeks may pass before forces under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's command establish their next beachhead.

Where will the next landing take place? There appear to be five dominant possibiilties: Formosa, somewhere in the Bonin or Volcano Islands, on the China coast, on the Japanese mainland, or in the bleak and fog-bound Kuriles.

Advantages of Formosa

1. The reason for landing on Formosa would be to secure a far-west staging base for subsequent campaigns to establish airfields, and to cut irrevocably all remaining Japanese sea communication between the home islands and the empire to the south. Formosa possesses the added geographical advantage of being within about 200 miles of Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow (which the Japanese now are attacking).

Formosa is more than 23,000 square miles in area—about the same size as the state of West Virginia and a quarter as large as the United Kingdom. Formosa has mountain peaks rising as high as 14,000 feet. Because of its size and geography, American forces could do what General MacArthur did in New Guinea—take necessary harbors and air field sites without trying to capture the whole island.

2. There are few if any islands in the Bonins or the Volcanoes which could be used for staging. Therefore, any landings in these islands would be for the purpose of securing air bases such as have been secured in the Palaus.

Landing in China Possible

3. The Japanese have announced that their landings in Fukien, near the Chinese-held port of Foochow, have forestalled Admiral Nimitz in his announced drive to the China coast. This may or may not be true. The landings all across the Pacific, as well as those in Europe, have proved that a determined assault force aided by air superiority can overcome any beach resistance. Furthermore, Japanese "occupation" of Chinese ports does not necessarily mean they are firmly controlled. Landings in China are not impossible, particularly since American troops would undoubtedly have Chinese underground help.

4. A landing in Japan would be a difficult undertaking but not by any means unfeasible. Some observers believe that the Japanese homeland is defended by as few as 11 fighting divisions. The rest of the Japanese Army of about 90 or 100 divisions is scattered from Manchuria to south Asia, the East Indies, and the Central and South Pacific. From 90,000 to 100,000 starving Japanese have been isolated in the Central Pacific alone. General MacArthur has estimated an even larger number left behind in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. It is quite possible that the Japanese never will be able to bring home the bulk of their overseas army.

Too many factors enter into a Japan landing to be considered adequately in a short article. Among the two leading considerations are the great logistics problem and the Tokyo Government's promise to arm every Japanese civilian.

Logistics Problem

The logistics problem is uppermost anywhere United States forces go in the Pacific. It should not be overlooked that although the Normandy landings were spearheaded by only four divisions, there now are at least five United Nations armies fighting across France and toward or into Germany. A land campaign in Japan might not require so many troops, but it certainly would take many more fighting men than have campaigned anywhere in the Pacific so far.

5. Ever since United States Army forces secured the Aleutians by occupying Kiska in August, 1943, the United States has threatened the Kuriles. Army and Navy bombers have been hitting repeatedly this protective chain for northern Japan. Weather conditions comparable to those encountered in the Aleutians would make Kuriles landings extremely difficult but not impossible.

The Pacific war certainly will be affected by the part yet to be played by other United Nations. The actions of the Chinese, the Russians, and the British will be of vital importance in helping to determine how and when Japan shall be beaten. Only a few days prior to Admiral Nimitz's San Francisco visit, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was in London receiving orders and mapping plans for the East Asia theater. Rumors are beginning to circulate that Russia will enter the war against Japan in a few months.

Despite all its current reverses, it generally is agreed that China will continue to resist. There is no doubt that an early push to the China mainland would strengthen Chinese determination and rescue the people from their present state of despair and disillusion. A China landing would bring American forces into contact not only with allies but with large concentrations of the enemy. It would secure port and storage facilities, airfield sites, and would counteract Japanese successes no matter how far those successes had gone.

It looks more and more as if the time were soon coming for tackling the big objectives. Once adequate supplies are assembled, adequate troops trained and ready, and adequate shipping available for supporting a prolonged campaign—and all these tasks are formidable — there seems no reason Central Pacific forces should not strike at one of the main targets. The supply line to the farthest outposts already is secure.

Music as Universal Language Taken for Federation Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Music will play a bigger than ever part in the world after the war, and ways in which it will fill special needs, increase international friendships, or merely promote love of the beautiful are today being outlined by leaders of the National Federation of Music Clubs following their recent annual meeting of the Board of Directors and the District and State Presidents' Council here.

Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett, Portland, Maine, National President, set the keynote in her opening address, which challenged the group to have vision, to enlarge its scope and meet new demands in a new world.

"It will take high idealism to build a new world on the foundations of an old one that has so lamentably failed to discharge its obligations to humanity. It is into such a world which will need spiritual leadership as never before that cultural organizations like our own are emerging," she pointed out. "It seems to me that at this moment we face the crucial test of whether we possess the flexibility, the nobility, the vision, above all the spirituality of concepts which will enable us to meet this transition without a lessening of our effectiveness and power.

"Only if there can be a sustained program of spiritual rehabilitation in which organizations like our own can participate, can our own people and the other peoples of the world be won back to an appreciation of tenderness and beauty, to the love of great yet simple things. We shall need great literature, great art, great drama, great music, and above all, a challenging and vital religion as tools for the building of the new world," Mrs. Gannett said.

She also suggested international co-operation with other organizations in a postwar program. "Many projects have been outlined for writing music into the peace negotiations and into the structure of the peacetime world," she said.

"Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has advocated a massing of the great orchestras of all lands for continuous performances while the peace negotiations are in progress. Other agencies have suggested implementation of world-wide radio communications to bring about an interchange of the music of all countries that we may arrive at a better understanding of one another. There are many similar plans. In one or all of these the National Federation of Music Clubs should play a vital part."

Mrs. Gannett also urged expansion beyond the borders of the United States. "We can then carry the splendid work of musical good fellowship which has been instituted by our international relations committee beyond the interchange of music and musical programs to exchange of scholarships and artists, with our ultimate goal the organization of branches in other countries which can subsequently become affiliated with us in an International Music Federation. Thus, we can make music in truth a universal language," she proposed.

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10 Minor Leagues Show Big Jump In Attendance Mark

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—America's third wartime minor league baseball season, which some owners thought might never begin, closed with each of the 10 operating circuits showing an increase in attendance over last year, a survey of official attendances has revealed.

More than 8,300,000 cash customers watched the 70 minor league teams perform during 1944. In addition, more than 750,000 witnessed the various play-offs and the Little World Series between Louisville of the American Association and Baltimore of the International League.

The Pacific Coast League led the minors in attendance with 2,359,910 paying fans, breaking the old mark of 2,235,510 established in 1924. This year's total doubled the 1943 attendance of 1,240,682. Every club bettered its figure of last year. Los Angeles leading with 362,677.

The American Association drew 1,541,821 persons, over 250,000 more than last year. Milwaukee, the pennant winner, led with 245,000, while Louisville, the play-off champs, attracted 224,035 fans. Only Minneapolis and Indianapolis fell short of the 1943 figure.

The International League maintained its over-the-million-mark since 1920 when it drew more than 1,300,000 paid fans, its best figure since 1939. Baltimore led with 349,778 for the regular season, breaking its previous high of 308,970 set in 1921. In addition, the Orioles, winners of the Little World Series, played to 253,426 home fans in the play-off and series for a total of 603,304 cash customers. Baltimore also set a minor league single game record when 52,833 fans witnessed a game with Louisville. Baltimore drew only 175,760 last year.

The Southern Association attracted 959,591 paid fans, its best figure since 1938. Every club except Little Rock showed an increase.

The Eastern League made a 29 per cent gain over 1943, attracting 600,000 fans. The second-place Albany Senators led with 132,250.

A total of 397,200, largest in the loop's history, watched the Pony League in action this year and although official figures were not available on the six-club Piedmont League, it was estimated that the circuit drew approximately 450,000, an increase of 40 per cent over 1943.

The Interstate League's six clubs drew 486,604, a 25 per cent increase over 1943, as did the Appalachian League (four clubs), with 125,000. The six-club Ohio State League, operating for the first time, attracted 280,000.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

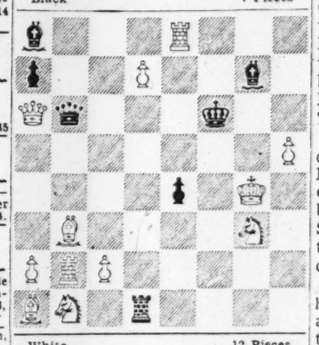
October 14, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2715

By E. Neuhaus and A. J. Fink

Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

b3R3/p2P2b1/Qq3k2/7P/4p1K1/1B4Kt1/-PRP5/BK1ir4

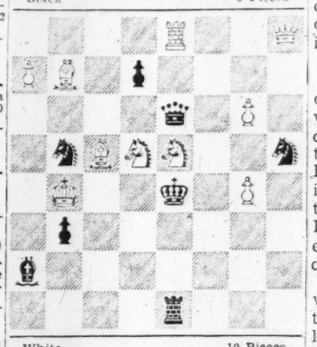
White to play and mate in two

(Two California composers, a veteran composer and a comparative newcomer, collaborate in the above entry for the Third Composing Tourney. The theme is "mutual interference between BQ and BB and between BQ and BR.")

Problem No. 2716

By G. Heathcote

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

4R2Q/PB1p4/4q1P1/1ktBKtKt2kt/-1K2k1P1/1p6/b7/4r3

White to play and mate in three

(London Observer, April, 1938. The composer is showing how many different variations the Black Queen can develop, each defending against White's initial threat.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2713. B-K3

No. 2714.

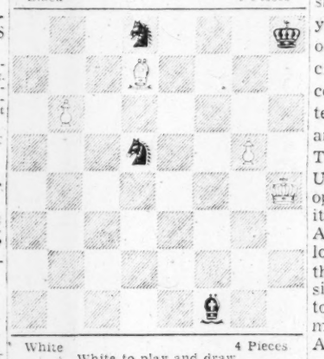
1.	Kt-Q4	RxP
2.	Kt-Q6	
1.		PxKt
2.	P-Q3	
1.		P-Kt5
2.	Kt-K6ch	

End-Game No. 720. White wins: 1 Q-R5, PxKt; 2 PxP, Q-Q4; 3 Kt-B3, QxKtP; 4 PxKtch, PxP; 5 Q-K5, Kt-Q2, 6 Q-B7, Resigns.

End-Game No. 721

By F. M. Simkovitsch

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and draw

("Chess in U. S. S. R." 1940. Selected by Cherney as part of his "Chessboard Magic." White maneuvers into a stalemate!!)

Cleveland Chess

Nineteen chess clubs are listed in the Bulletin of the Association of Chess Clubs of the Cleveland Area. This bulletin, published twice monthly under the editorship of Joseph R. Dorsey, reveals that there is plenty of chess played in and about Cleveland.

The Northern Ohio championship, held over Labor Day at the Central Y in Cleveland, was won by M. E. Wiseman, with Leo Sweet of Akron runner-up. The champion received a maple King, 10 inches high, with a plate suitably engraved, and the runner-up a maple Rook, also with engraved plate. John O. Hoy of Cleveland won this event last year, and is the present city champion.

Southwestern Championship

The October letter, from the President of the United States Chess Federation to members, reports that Lieut. Carl Pilnick of Enid, Okla., a New Yorker, won the championship, held in the Hotel Adolphus, under the auspices of the Texas Chess Association, early in September, with a score of 7-0. J. C. Thompson, long one of Dallas's strongest players, and Private Manfred Kramer of Camp Bowie, Texas, tied for second honors with 5½-1½. Five of the eight contestants were servicemen.

George Sturgis, federation president, reports that there are now over 1,400 members, and that a broad and far-reaching program of chess promotion was adopted, including establishment of strong chess clubs in every community, lessons to club members, preparation of charters and by-laws for clubs, issuance by the Federation of bi-monthly club bulletins, merit certificates. For complete details, write to Paul G. Giers, 2304 South Avenue, Syracuse 7, N. Y.

Chess in Service Hospitals

Chess can be and is a valuable diversion for servicemen, especially in hospitals where time passes slowly and the boys need recreation as part of their treatment. To encourage more boys to enjoy chess, Bruno A. Czaikowski, treasurer of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club; C. M. Marston and C. F. Hicks have been visiting the Gardiner General Hospital in Chicago regularly for many months. These men play with the boys, give instruction to beginners, and play together for the enjoyment of spectators.

Mr. Czaikowski reports that in one of the games with a young soldier, the play was as follows: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 B-B4, B-K2; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 QxP, Kt-QB3; 5 QxKtP, B-B3; 6 QxP mate. The winner was the young soldier, and the patients watching roared with laughter. Of course, Mr. Czaikowski blundered in his desire to chase the White Queen, but the boys more than compensated in their enjoyment of their colleague's unexpected triumph.

Australian Game

From "Check," the new name of the Australasian Chess Review, assumed on the magazine's fifteenth anniversary, comes the score of the game below, played in the New South Wales championship, in which L. Steiner and M. Goldstein tied for first honors.

Steiner had to defend carefully, since his opponent early sacrificed a pawn for attacking possibilities.

Scotch Game

Dixon White	Steiner Black	Dixon White	Steiner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-B5	KtxP
2 Kt-QB3	B-B4	20 Q-R5	Q-K
3 Kt-B3	P-Q3	21 B-Q4	P-B4
4 P-Q4	PxP	22 Q-B3(a)	B-Kt4
5 KtxP	Kt-QB3	23 BxKtP	KxB
6 B-K3	Kt-K4	24 Kt-R5ch	K-R
7 B-K2	Kt-KB3	25 Kt-B6	Q-K4
8 P-KR3	B-QKt5	26 QR-Q	R-KKt
9 P-B4	QKt-Q2	27 RxKt	QxKt
10 B-Q3	Kt-B4	28 P-KR4	BxR
11 Castles	BxKt	29 QxB	Q-R-K
12 PxB	KKtxP	30 R-B2	R-K8ch
13 Q-B3	Kt-B3	31 R-B	Q-K4
14 P-Kt4	KtxB	32 P-B6	R-K6
15 PxKt	Castles	33 Q-B5	Q-Kt6ch
16 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2	34 K-R	R-K7
17 Kt-B5	Kt-B4	Resigns	
18 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2		

(a) 22 BxKtP almost works.

New Sport for Dot

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dot Germain, women's western amateur golf champion, turned to a new sport today when she lined up with the Beaver College field hockey team against the alumnae.

Sports News

Baugh Expected to Play Against Yanks Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since he deserted the local sports scene for Washington seven years ago, George Preston Marshal tomorrow will bring his Redskins back to Boston. This time, however, they will be here as invaders, not as hosts, and will face Ted Collins' Boston Yanks at Fenway Park. The kick-off will be at 2:30 p. m.

Ordinarily the Redskins, eastern division titlists in the National League last season, would be tough enough for the struggling Yanks, but with the news today that Sammy Baugh will probably be in their line-up too, the visitors become even more formidable.

The latest word on Sammy, who has thrown more passes (1,250) and completed more of them for touchdowns (80) than any other player in the league, is that he is planning to rejoin his mates in time for the game. Originally he has said he could not obtain aerial transportation to Boston from his home in Texas, where he went after his draft board told him to be a rancher during the week in order to keep his deferred status, or stay with the Redskins and go into 1-A.

Missed First Game

Baugh missed the Redskins' only game of the season so far, in which Washington tied Philadelphia 31-31 last Sunday. Unfortunately for the Yanks, however, Baugh's presence will give Washington two great passers, for in that contest with Philadelphia Frank Filchock gave as great an exhibition as Slinging Sam ever did.

Against the powerful Eagles, who wound up the 1943 season as the best defensive team in the league, Filchock completed 25 out of 33 passes for a terrific .758 percentage of completions. In addition, he completed five of them for touchdowns. The best passing day ever before recorded in the National League was when Sid Luckman threw 32 passes, completing 21, seven of them for touchdowns. Sid's average, however, was .656.

Besides their passing aces, the Redskins have several hard-running backs in Frank Zeno, Bob Seymour, Bob Snedden, Mike Micka, and Andy Farkas. In the line they have two local boys, Al Fiorentino, who played with the Boston College Eagles in the Cotton and Sugar Bowls, at left guard, and at left tackle they have Joe Zeno, one of the best linemen ever produced at Holy Cross.

The Yanks are still improving, and tomorrow Coach Herb Kopf hopes to be able to show still more improvement over his charge's performances in their two previous games. He has shifted his backfield again, putting newcomer Scotty Gudmundson at quarterback, and moving Bob Davis to wingback. Gudmundson is the triple threat the Yanks secured from Washington. George Cafego at fullback and Teddy Williams will round out the backfield.

In addition the Yanks have added three new members to their roster to take the place of Dave Smukler, indefinitely suspended; Bob McRoberts and Freeman Rexer, for whom waivers have been asked: and Gordon Wilson, a guard who was sent to Brooklyn in a deal.

The new trio includes Frank Turbert, John Martin, and Morgan Tiller. Turbert is a triple threat tailback whose specialty is passing, while Tiller is described as a "sure-fisted" receiver. Martin is a hard-running back, which the Yanks have needed.

Another colorful program will round out the afternoon's activities. Music will be played before the game and during the halves, while the schoolboy kicking contest will be continued this time among punters from suburban high schools.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—A recent United States Lawn Tennis Association bulletin reviewing the amateur-professional "tennis bum" situation pointed out that two years ago the United States Board of Tennis Appeals ruled the association is exempt from Federal income taxes "because of the amateur character of our organization and the nature of our work." . . . This helps a lot to explain why the U. S. L. T. A. isn't interested in open tournaments or liberalizing its rules. . . . The New York Americans soccer club, which is losing Dr. Cesaer De Rostaing through an Army transfer, has signed Dr. William Nesto of Boston to play fullback . . . Columbia's most experienced footballer, Otto Apel, had classes until 12:30 today—just two hours before the Lions faced Yale at New Haven.

* * *

Now that the Dodgers have packed away their satin night-game uniforms for the season, it's safe to point out that when New York first joined the American League, the uniforms consisted of maroon coats, blue suits, and stockings and white caps, with letters across the players' chests reading "Greater New York." . . . A contemporary commentator wrote that the uniforms "are louder than Bowery hose."

* * *

"Choo Choo" Charlie Justice, 19-year-old back of the Bainbridge, Md., Naval Training Center football team, has handled the ball seven times in two games and scored on runs of 33, 52, 50, and 35 yards. He doesn't count the other efforts, which averaged 22 yards.

Staff Sergeant Samuel Piccolo of Buffalo, who was killed in action in France, was the second brother of the football Giants' center, Bill, to givehis life in the war. James, also a staff sergeant, was killed in a bomber crash in South Dakota last year . . . Although in Spanish "El Toro" means "the bull," Eddie West of the Santa Ana, Calif., Register claims it's no "bull" that the El Toro Flying Marines, coached by Lieut. Col. Dick Hanley, have one of the most powerful service football teams. A few top names from his list are Lieuts. Cliff Battles, Paul Governali, Bob Dove, and Mickey McCardle; Capt. Bob MacLeod; and Privates Wee Willie Wilkin, Chuck Fenenbock, and Harley McCollum.

B. C. Overpowers Team From CCNY

Boston College defeated City College of New York 33-0 at Braves Field last night to chalk up its first football victory of the campaign. The Eagles proved much too strong for the heavy but inept visitors.

Johnny Rabbett scored two touchdowns for the BeeCees, while Tom Carney, Jim Casey, and Lefty Walsh scored one each. CCNY only made one serious bid to score when late in the third period they moved 60 yards downfield on passes only to be held for downs on the Eagles' five-yard line at the start of the final quarter.

Football Scores

Results Oct. 13

By the Associated Press

Boston College 33, City College New York 0.
Georgia 13, Kentucky 12.
Presbyterian 20, Newberry 6.
Colorado College 20, Denver 12.
Drake 26, Washburn Municipal Univ. 6.
Southwestern (Texas) 39, North Texas Aggies 7.
Illinois State Normal 13, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teachers 12.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 13, Gustavus Adolphus 6.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tchrs. 20, Rockhurst College 7.
Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute 19, Wilberforce (Ohio) 14.
Bemidji (Minn.) Tchrs. 6, Eau Claire Tchrs. 2.
Maryville (Mo.) Tchrs. 33, Pittsburg (Kan.) Tchs. 2.
Missouri Valley College 32, William Jewell 6.

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Folk Songs Around the Piano All the Family Together

Music at Home With the Child
Last of Four Saturday Articles

By Minna Franziska Holl
Author of "Music Reading"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the third article of this series mention was made of a class for mothers who desire to know how to play the piano for the purpose of accompanying children in the singing of folk songs. In this twelve weeks' course was given help in understanding the structure of music, the scales, chords and time values, and certain principles of piano technique were made clear and usable.

Learning about music in this way gives much pleasure, for its beginnings can be presented very simply and can be made so practical. Of course, if one desires to become an accomplished instrumentalist, this requires time and concentrated effort; but to learn enough about music to accompany oneself at the piano or one's children for folk-song singing is not a difficult task.

The mothers in this class learned to sing the folk-songs, studied them to know the keys of the pieces and the chords that were used, working with such books as "The Children's Own Book," by Elizabeth Newman, published by Carl Fischer. They also played the chords on the piano and the scales also, and finally played the folk songs for each other to sing, each taking a turn at the piano. And what fun they had! How soon all fear of not knowing how was lost! After a certain freedom in playing came, these mothers even learned how to change the piece from one key into another—that is, to transpose it. From this experience came not only a knowledge of how to play folk songs, but also an understanding of music, a familiarity with its terms that made concert listening much more enjoyable.

Delightful Song Books

There are ever so many delightful folk-song books with simple accompaniments and a list of some of these is offered in connection with this article.

The writer knows from experience the value of music making in the home. From early childhood there was always the singing of songs by the children in the family group; in fact, the youngest member of the family hummed tunes before learning to talk. A recent experience brought back all the memories of these early days of song. While making a call I visited with the children of a family while the mother left for a short time, and of course the children wanted to be entertained. There was a piano in the room and on it a book of songs, so over to it we all went, crowding onto the piano bench together, one child in my lap.

And Peter, Wide-Eyed

There were Maralyn and Beverly and Peter, a visiting playmate, the oldest of the group being six years of age. We began at the beginning and sang song after song and I improvised special little endings at the close of each song to illustrate the incidents mentioned. Maralyn and Beverly sang the songs lustily and asked eagerly for special favorites. To Peter, however, this was a new experience and he was wide-eyed with amazement. In a little while his face was beaming with appreciation of the songs and with amusement. When a song was repeated he tried to join in. After one book was finished another was brought out and had there been time, more books would have appeared.

Now in this little family the mother does not play or sing but the father does, and music making has made its way into this home. This is only one of many such experiences that have taught me the great value of music life in the family. Although my experience has been for many years in the professional field, I have always had a great appreciation for the part music plays in the life of a people. It should not be only for the few but for all, and the place where it is most appreciated and most remembered is in the home.

It was the desire to share music in the home that brought this group of mothers together, and their enjoyment in the results of their music-learning was so satisfying that they gave a demonstration of their accomplishment to other members of the Home Information Center of Cambridge, Massachusetts, of which this course was one activity.

Miss Holl's List of Folk-Song Books will be found on this page also.—Education Editor.

Ewing Galloway

Music in the home, the children gathering informally around the piano as Mother or Dad plays, is a priceless side of homemaking. Simple folk songs will help bind hearts together. A singing family builds up memories that go down the years. There is one thing wrong with this picture—Yes, it is the absence of Dad. Many a home circle is incomplete like this right now, but his place is there waiting, and the brave singing at home goes on, as much for his sake as for its own. Many more families could start singing together. It takes no expert musicianship—only the right songs and a little skill and a love of sharing.

Folk Song Books

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

The American Songbag—Carl Sandburg—Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Fifty Favorite Songs—Mary Nancy Graham—Grossett & Dunlap.
140 Folk Songs (Concord Series No. 7)—Dr. Archibald T. Davison and Thomas Whitney Surette—E. C. Schirmer.
Kentucky Mountain Songs—Brockway & Wyman—H. W. Gray.
A Kindergarten Book of Folk-Songs—Lorraine d'O. Warner—E. C. Schirmer.
Lonesome Tunes—Brockway & Wyman—H. W. Gray.
Songs from Many Lands—Thomas Whitney Surette—Houghton Mifflin Co.
The Baby's Bouquet—Walter Crane—Frederick Warne & Co.
The Baby's Opera—Walter Crane—Frederick Warne & Co.
English County Songs—Lucy Broadwood & E. Fuller Maitland—Charles Scribner's Sons.
English Folk Songs for Schools—S. Baring Gould & Cecil J. Sharp—J. Curwen & Sons Ltd.
Folk Songs, Chanteys & Singing Games—Farnsworth & Sharp—H. W. Gray.
Little Songs of Long Ago—Alfred Moffat, (Illustrated by Willebeek Le Mair)—David McKay.
One Hundred English Folk Songs—Cecil J. Sharp—Oliver Ditson.
Our Old Nursery Rhymes—Alfred Moffat, (Illustrated by Willebeek Le Mair)—David McKay.
What the Children Sing—Alfred Moffat—Augener Ltd.
Canadian Folk Songs Old and New—J. Murray Gibbon—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Chansons de France—Weckerling. (Illustrated by Boutet de Monvel)—Librarie Plon.
Sixty Folk Songs of France—Julien Tiersot—Oliver Ditson.
Villes Chansons—Cr. M. Widor. (Illustrated by Boutet de Monvel)—Librarie Plon.
Deutsche Volkslieder—Johannes Brahms—Simrock & Cie.
Nursery Rhymes—Johannes Brahms—Augener.

Through the Editor's Window

Do Teachers Lack Faith in Their Profession?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We need more teachers and better teachers, and some of us gladly do everything we can to win promising young people to the profession—at least to see to it that young people who would make good teachers know of the need, the challenges, the opportunities, yes, and even the handicaps of this job of jobs. But what can we do for the schools along this line if teachers themselves will not do likewise for their own profession. Sometimes it seems as if the No. 1 saboteurs in the teacher-recruiting field are the teachers themselves.

For example, a marvelous young girl who has planned for years to become a teacher, has just transferred her allegiance to secretarial work because her own teacher suggested it! It is undoubtedly true that she would "make a good secretary,' as that teacher said (and a good several other things). But we submit that many teachers might make good secretaries and few secretaries would make good teachers. Good secretaries may be scarce; but good teachers are scarcer. So here is one more prize candidate turned away by someone within the teaching profession.

Vocational counselors in colleges have told me, also, that they cannot get girls to consider teaching. They have simply never heard anything about the joys and satisfactions of it from their own teachers.

* * *

When I was in boarding school there were two teachers on the faculty who so loved teaching and were so proud of their profession that they were always on the lookout for promising recruits. Not that they pushed us. They didn't. But they saw to it that we knew what teaching could mean, and they sent more than one of us into the Great Profession.

"There are always a lot of people who tell girls and boys about all the other fields. Teachers, too, present the other fields—and rightly. But why on earth should teachers present every field but their own: for they often do. Child after child goes through high school without ever getting a glimpse of teaching as a career.

I am not saying it isn't a hard profession. I know a good deal about its handicaps—its poor pay, the politics, the drudgery, the disappointments and discouragements. But I know, too, that for the right person there is nothing so satisfying, so thrilling, as working with young people and working to help them improve themselves. It seems very wrong not to search out the right young people and help them to know about teaching.

* * *

Young people don't want easy jobs. They want challenging jobs. They want a chance to build, to overcome mountainous obstacles, to make things come right. If we can get more of the right kind of people into teaching, and join hand in hand to encourage them to improve conditions within the profession, we might get somewhere. But if we let one after another of the most promising of our young people make their career decisions without even considering teaching, we are going to go right on letting down our schools and our children.

This column has consistently taken the view that the public schools belong to the citizenry and therefore must be helped by the men and women of each community. This is fact. But the profession of teaching—any profession—must be built up largely from within. Lawyers aren't going to build up the medical profession, or writers the profession of engineering. Teachers themselves need to attract promising candidates into teaching. Few outside the profession are likely to do it for them.

First, Lullabies

Your child need not possess the potential qualities of a musician in order to enjoy music. He will discover music by hearing it—much in the same manner as he discovers language. The child must himself hear and experience music and song before he is ready to express himself musically. Let his first experience with music be that of hearing beautiful lullabies and he will always treasure the memory of them. The young baby soon learns to imitate the tunes he hears mother hum as she goes about her daily tasks. He learns to sing, as he learns to talk, through listening and imitation. Music will help your child express his thoughts and feelings. He should be encouraged to sing and express himself rhythmically for the sheer joy it affords him and not merely for exhibition purposes.

Beatrice Hunter in "Your Child's World"

United Nations Youth in Holiday Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The musical intonations of broken English ring out over mountain and valley as European boys and girls fraternize with British youth in camps and summer schools arranged by Allied organizations in Britain this year. Their aim is to encourage friendship and understanding between the youth of the United Nations whose Governments are temporarily in Britain.

The Boy Scouts have been in the vanguard of this friendship movement. Eighty-five Scouts at a week-end camp for patrol leaders recently held in Scotland, represented Allied Scout Associations of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland, with boys from England, Scotland and Wales. International patrols were formed under leaders of various nationalities, and their activities included pioneering, games, observation, tracking, nature study, etc.

At an international holiday camp in the Lake District, forty boy and girl students from Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia met forty British contemporaries. The camp, which lasted for two weeks, was organized as an experiment by the British Council in Co-operation and the Cumberland Education Committee. It is hoped it will be the forerunner of many similar vacation gatherings in Europe after the war.

Expeditions Together

The students lived in the County Secondary School at Cockermouth, sleeping in the classrooms, and having full use of the gymnasium, dining-room, kitchen and school grounds. They tramped the lanes and climbed the mountains. They went on expeditions to markets, farms, factories, mines and places of literary interest.

The neighboring coal, and iron-ore mines, and the stone quarries received many visits. So many of the students wished to go down the Haig Colliery at Whitehaven that they had to "cast lots" as the numbers were limited.

Each Other's Countries

Students heard about one another's countries from a team of Allied speakers, experts in their various subjects. National folk dances and songs were "swapped." Many of the students wore national costumes for folk dance parties.

The Lycée Francis, established in the Lake District since the occupation of Paris by the Germans, sent a contingent of French, Belgian, Czechoslovak, Danish and Dutch students to the camp. Other young people came from the Czech school in Wales. Three Chinese students traveled from Oxford and Polish members came from many parts of England and Scotland. The one Yugoslav girl came from London.

Classroom Study Of Voting

AMERICA VOTES—1944—A Non-Partisan Handbook of the 1944 Presidential Election. Prepared by the Editorial Staff of Scholastic Magazines. Illustrated by numerous maps, charts, political cartoons and photographs of outstanding candidates of Democratic and Republican parties. Single copy 25 cents. 10 or more copies 10 cents each. Scholastic Magazines, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

To acquaint students with the fundamental principles of the American electoral system and the pressing issues of the 1944 presidential campaign, the editors of Scholastic Magazines have published "America Votes—1944," a 32-page, nonpartisan analysis of the issues of the current campaign.

Background information for study and understanding of the November 7 election is presented in the chapters of the organization of the electoral machinery and the history of political parties from 1775 to the present day. For details of the 1944 campaign, "America Votes—1944" features reports of the Republican and Democratic conventions, biographies and qualifications of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, plank-by-plank comparison of Democratic and Republican platforms of 1944, and discussions of major national issues, such as postwar world organization, foreign trade, reconversion of war industry, labor, finance and taxation, and other topics.

Numerous maps, charts, graphs and political cartoons illustrate each chapter, resulting in vivid presentation of the results of the past four presidential elections, the organization of political committees, growth of political parties and other facts.

"America Votes—1944" was issued for the classroom use of 500,000 Scholastic readers in classrooms to supplement the weekly interpretation of campaign news in the three graded Scholastic classroom magazines. This is another addition to the list of Social Studies and English booklets published by Scholastic Magazines.

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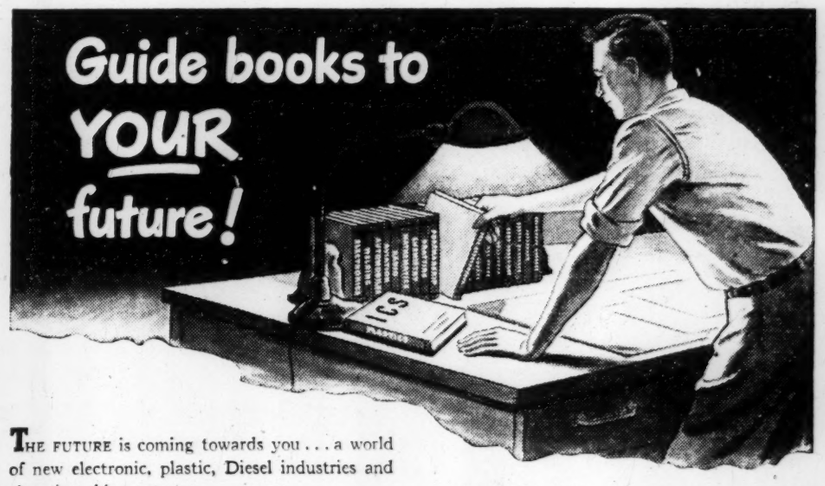

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	61½	61	61	— ¼
Abr & Strass3⅝e †	40	58	58	58	+ ⅞
Adams Exp .15e	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Adams Millis ¾e	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	2	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany pf	7	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	3	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151	151	151	
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	14	37⅜	37	37	— ½
Alpha P Cem ¾e	2	22⅜	22	22	— ⅝
Amal Leather	2	5⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	3	45⅛	45	45	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Am Can 3	2	89¾	89¼	89¼	— ¾
Am Can pf 7 †	20	177	177	177	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	4	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
Am C & F pf 5¾e	5	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+ ⅜
Am Chain & C 2	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	80	127½	126	127½	+2
Am Crystal Sugar	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
Am Distil	5	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Am Export L 2	3	27	27	27	+ ⅜
Am & For Pow	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	2	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	9	95½	95¼	95½	
Am & F P 2 pf	5	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	27	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Am Ice	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Locomo ¾e	13	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
Am Locom pf 7	9	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Am Metal ¾ae	19	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	
Am Pow & Lt	20	27⅛	23¼	27⅛	
Am P&L S6 pf	9	56	55⅞	65	+ 7⅛
Am P&L S5 pf	5	48¾	48¼	48⅝	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .30e	6	12⅛	12	12	
Am R Mill .60e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	40	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	70	31¾	31½	31¾	
Am Smelt & R 2	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	20	158½	158½	158½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	14	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	163½	163⅜	163½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	67½	67½	67½	— ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	3	69	68¾	69	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	50	146¾	145½	145½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	55	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
Am Woolen	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	1	89	89	89	+ ½
Arc Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¾e	13	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
Anac W&C ¾ae †	50	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
APW Paper	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Armour & Co	5	6¼	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	1	96½	96½	96½	
ArmstrongCork¾e	2	45½	45¼	45¼	— ½
Assd DryGoods¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Assd D Gds1p6 †	30	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ¼
Atch T & S F 6	1	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
AtlasPowd2¼e †	20	59	59	59	— ½
Aust Nichols	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
Aviation Corp .10e	38	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	7	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	8½	8½	8½	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Ban & A pf7½k †	40	63½	63	63½	+ ½
Barker Bros ½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Bath Iron Wks 4	1	16	16	16	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1e	2	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 2½e	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Beth Steel 4½e	6	63¾	63¼	63⅜	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .45e	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ¾ae	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	16	16	16	
Borden Co 1.20e	5	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
BowerB'Bear1¼e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	7	12	12	12	
Briggs Mfg 2	3	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Brklyn Un Gas ½e	9	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
Brcyrus-Erie .45e	8	13	12⅞	13	
Budd Mfg	8	11	11	11	— ¼
Budd Mfg5½pf	† 370	73	72⅜	73	+ ½
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Bullard Co ½e	5	18	18	18	
BurlingMills1.60a	2	25½	25½	35½	
BurrAddMach.55e	18	14½	14½	14½	
Bush Term ¼ae	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	10	64½	64½	64½	+1½
Bush TermBpf3k †	200	51½	51	51½	+ ¾
Butler Bros .45e	7	12¼	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	9	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	220	86	84	86	+3
Calif Pack 1½	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Can DryGAle ¾ae	7	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Capital Adm A	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	4	37⅜	37	37	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ½
Celanese Cp 3-70f	2	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	13	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Certain-teed Prod	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	70	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
Champ P & F ¾e	7	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
Checker Cab	1	42¼	42¼	42⅜	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	5	47	47	47	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	2	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	10	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf .15e	25	48⅞	48¼	48½	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Chi PT prpf2½ †	60	56	56	56	
Childs Co	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Chile Cop 1½e †	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	8	93½	93⅜	93½	— ⅛
City Invest (new)†	20	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Clett Pea 1½e	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	64	64	64	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	18	18	18	
Col & South †	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Col&South 1pf †	220	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Col & South2pf †	90	19	19	19	
ColumG&El .20e	89	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	89½	89	89	
Colum Pict ¼e	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	91	91	91	— ⅜
Comi Credit 2	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	11	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Com'with&South	10	1	⅛	⅛	
Conde Nast ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	
Cons Copper	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	166	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ½
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	25	25	25	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	5	17¼	16⅞	17	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	109	109	109	— ¼
Container Cp 1½e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅝
Cont Bak ½ae	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
Cont Motors .45e	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	43½	43½	43½	
CopperweldStl .80	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Corn Exch 2.40	10	53	53	53	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	108¼	107¾	108¼	+ ½
Crosley Corp ¾ae	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	3	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	70	102	101⅞	102	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	2	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
Cuba R R pf †	50	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	40	128	128	128	—2
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
Davison Chem 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	6	43⅜	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Del Lack & West	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	22⅛	32⅛	22⅛	
Dixie Cup ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Doehler Die 1½e	3	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅝
Dome Mines 1.20h	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	70½	70	70¼	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾e	1	156	156	156	

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 683,595
1944 volume to date 203,505,152
1943 volume to date 232,290,166

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	55.5	Prev. day	55.5
Month ago	53.4	Year ago	50.3
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	30	117½	117½	117½	
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Eastern Air L	4	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	— ¼
East S Stl .20e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Edis Bros St .80a	2	22	22	22	
El Auto-Lite1½e	3	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅝
Elec Boat 1e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
El&Mus Ind .08e	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
El Power & Lt	16	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
Endic-John pf 4 †	20	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	29	15⅜	14⅝	15	+ ¼
EPSS5½pf5½z †	20	101¼	100¼	101¼	
Erie R R ½ae	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½ae	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Erie R R pf A 5	9	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅞
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	44⅜	43½	44⅜	+ ⅝
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½z	10	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	20	102¼	102¼	102¼k	
FirestoneT&R1¼e	4	51¾	51½	51½	£1.30
Firest T&R pf4½z	2	108	108	108	
Flintkote .45e	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	
Flintkote pf4½z †	10	109½	109½	109½	+2
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30	30	30	
Food Mach 1.40	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheel ½ae	2	24	24¼	24⅛	+ ¼
FostWh6pf 1½z †	10	22⅜	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32	32	32	
FruehaufTpf4½z †	20	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ⅜
G					
Gabriel-Co ½ae	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gair Robert .30g	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Gamewell 2¾ae †	70	46	45½	45½	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Gen Baking .60	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Bronze 30e	8	10	10	10	
Gen Elec 1.40	19	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	
Gen Foods 1.60	2	42¾	42⅝	42¾	
Gen Fds pf 4½z †	10	115	115	115	+1½
Gen G & El A	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 2½e	19	64¼	64	64	
Gen Out Adv ½ae	17	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Utlnew)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Gen Refract .90e	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅝
Gen Shoe ¾ae	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	200	91½	91½	91½	
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	50	111	111	111	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gimbel Bros .90e	13	20¼	20	20¼	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	13	102	100	101	+1¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	3	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gobel Adolf	9	2½	2½	2½	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	220	128½	126	126	+1
Goodrich BF 1⅓e	2	51½	51½	51½	
Goodyear T&R 2	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	79	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	3	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	154½	154½	154½	+ ½
Green H L 2a	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	3	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Guantan Sug pf 10	163	163	163	163	+1
Gulf M&O pf2½e	4	56	56	56	+ ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	5	46⅞	46⅝	46¾	— ⅛
H					
Hack W pfA1¾ †	100	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
Hanna 4¼ pf	110	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker 1	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
Hayes Indust ⅜e	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Hayes Mfg	34	8	7¾	7⅞	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	50	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Helme G W 4½ae	1	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Hercules Pow1½e	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
Hershey Choc 3	1	71	71	71	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son 1e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Holly Sugar 1	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	4	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ½
Household F pf5 †	120	111	110¾	110¾	— ¼
Houston Oil	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Howe Sound 1⅓e	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	8	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
I					
Ill Cent pf	5	41	40¾	41	+1
Inger-Rand 4½e	2	106	106	106	— ¾
Indust Rayon 2	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
Inland Steel 3e	4	84¼	83¾	83¾	+1
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	50	111¼	111¼	111¼	
Interlakelron .35g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	30	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
IntMinerals&C½e	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Int Mining	5	5	5	5	
Int Harvester 2.60	1	80¼	80½	80½	
Int Nick Can 1.60	5	30½	30½	30½	
Int Paper	16	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Int Paper pf 5	2	85½	85⅜	85½	+ ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	4	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	6	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
Interst Dept S 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Intertype Corp 1	1	17½	17½	17½	—
Island Crk Coal 2	4	39	39	39	
J					
Jarivs WB .90e	12	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
Johnson&John.20†	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Johns Manv 1⅓e	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Jonek & L Stl 2	9	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
K					
Kan City South	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Kayser J .80e	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Kennecott C 1½e	17	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Keyst S&W .90e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf4½k †	10	70	70	70	—1
Kress S H 1.60	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
L					
Laclede Gas †	30	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
Laclede Gas pf †	20	86½	86½	86½	—1½
Lehigh C&N ½e	12	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1	1	30½	30½	30½	
Lehigh Val Coal	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	15	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½z	5	46¼	46	46	+ ½
Lib-O-Glass ¾ae	2	53⅛	52¾	52¾	— ¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	87	78	78	— ½
Liggett&My B 3a	3	79	78	79	+ ½
Liggett&My pf7 †	10	180¾	180	180	—1⅜
LimaLocomo 1⅓e	7	47¾	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
Link Belt 2	1	39¼	39	39	— ½
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
LockheedAirc 1½e	8	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
LoneStarCem 1½ae	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
Long-BLumb .20k	21	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	1	37	37	37	
Lorillard (P) ¾ae	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Lorillard P pf 7 †	20	161	161	161	+ ½
M					
MacAnd&F 1.55e	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ¾
Mack Trucks 1e	2	44	44	44	
Macy R H 2a	16	30¼	30	30⅛	
Manati Sugar	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Maracaibo O .05e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Marine Midl .16e	73	8⅛	8	8	
MarketStRyprpf †	170	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Marshall Field .80	6	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Martin GL 1½e	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
Martin-Parry .30e	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Master Elec 1.40	4	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
Mathieson Alk¾ae	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
May Dept Strs 3	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
Maytag Co	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
McCall Cor 1.60a	3	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅝
McGraw Elec 1	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
McIntyreP h2.22a	2	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Mckess&Rob 1.40	4	28	72⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
McLellanStrs .85e	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
McQuay-Norris 1	1	18½	18½	18½	
Melville Shoe 2	3	37⅜	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Mengel Co ½ag	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Mesta Mach 2½z	3	35½	35	35	— ½
Miami Copper ½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Mid ContPet1.40e	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	10	143	143	143	+ ¾
Minn-Hon Reg ½e	3	44	44	44	
Minn-H pfD 4 †	140	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 4⅞ak	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+1¼
Mission Corp 1g	3	19½	19½	19½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Mo-Kan Texas pf	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2	1	38	38	38	+ ⅜
Montgom Ward 2	4	53¼	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅛
Mons pf A 4½z †	50	116	116	116	
Morris & Essex †	150	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .90e	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ½
Mueller Brass 1.60	1	33	33	33	
MullinsMfgB1½e	11	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Mullins Mfgpf7 †	60	99½	99½	99½	
N					
Nash-Kelvin ¾ae	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Nat Acme 1¼ae	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Nat Auto Fib ½ag	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	4	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
Nat Bd & Sh .60

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Nickel Plate Takes Loan Of $10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Nickel Plate road has accepted, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, an offer of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York of a 1.745 per cent interest rate on a 5-year $10,000,000 collateral loan, the proceeds from which are to be used, with approximately $5,300,000 of treasury cash, to pay off the outstanding $15,188,000 of the company's extended first 3½s, due Oct. 1, 1947.

The offer of the Manufacturers Trust Co. was the most favorable of three competitive bids submitted, President John W. Davin announced. The transaction, it is believed, marked the first use of the competitive bidding method in a banking accommodation of this character.

The collateral loan will be secured initially by $12,500,000 market value of Nickel Plate refunding 4½s and certificates of deposit for 50,000 shares of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway common stock.

With approval of the application now pending before the ICC, Mr. Devin said, the $15,188,000 outstanding principal amount of 3½s, which are redeemable at 101 after 30-days' notice, will be called for redemption.

Completion of the transaction will bring the road's non-equipment debt down to $102,433,000, compared with $151,087,000 at the beginning of 1937, making a total reduction of $48,654,000, or 32 per cent since that time.

It was reported that the Manufacturers Trust represented in the transaction a group that included the Bank of Manhattan Company of New York, the Central National Bank & Trust Company of New York, the National Bank of Detroit, the Commerce Guardian Bank of Toledo, the Bank of America, San Francisco, and the Central National Bank of Cleveland.

Circulating Money At New High Point

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation increased $502,606,494 between August 31 and September 30.

This amounted to an increase of $3.30 per capita based on an estimated population of 138,359,000 and a new high of $171.97 per capita.

The total in circulation at the end of September was $23,794,067,540, a Treasury report said.

September 27, 1944
ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 161
A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Saturday, October 14, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1944. payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
WILLIAM A. HART, Treasurer.

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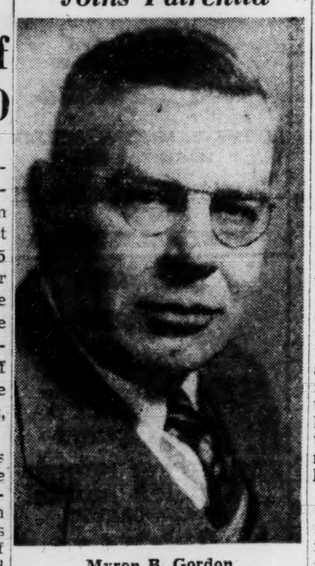

Myron B. Gordon

Elected a director of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation and named vice-president in charge of operations. Mr. Gordon was formerly vice-president and general manager of Wright Aeronautical Corporation and directed much of the firm's expansion. He was also a director of the corporation and a vice-president and director of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Adequate Postwar Planning Not Being Done, Says Blucher

CHICAGO (AP)—Walter Blucher, director of the American Society of Planning Officials, maintained "the story that we are doing an adequate job of planning for the period after the war" is a "fable."

He told the International City Managers Association that "myths" were developing, and added:

"One is the fable of public works and the other is the story that we are doing an adequate job of planning for the period after the war.

"I don't suppose there are many people who still believe that postwar public works will provide a considerable amount of employment. Public works and construction never have. I don't suppose either there is any considerable number of city managers who think we have done an effective job of actually getting public works ready."

Mr. Blucher said a recent Federal Works Agency report showed there is less than $1,000,000,000 worth of proposed postwar public works projects "actually ready" in all governmental units of the U. S.

He suggested that job potentialities in the service fields—plumbers, gardeners, tailors, electricians, and others—should be determined.

Wabash Road Plans $47,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked by the Wabash Railroad Company for authority to issue $47,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, series B, to aid in redeeming on Jan. 1, 1945, at 101½ per cent and accrued interest, $47,354,300 of first mortgage, 4 per cent bonds, series A, due Jan. 1 1971.

The company said the refinancing contemplates a lower interest rate and savings of up to $12,000,000.

The new bonds would be dated Nov. 1, 1944, maturing Nov. 1, 1970, and would be sold at competitive bidding with the bidders naming the rate of interest in multiples of ⅛ of one per cent.

Reserves' Federal Holdings Expand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve banks increased their holdings of Government securities ending October 11 by $356,000,000, causing the total to exceed $17,000,000,000.

Member bank reserve balances increased $275,000,000, despite an increase of $218,000,000 in money in circulation.

E. L. Hughes With Sinclair Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Ernest L. Hughes, until recently director of marketing at Chicago for the Petroleum Administration for War, has been made a special assistant to Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Oil Corp., it was announced.

Magnesium Fabricators Plan Big Drive in Postwar Period

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The ending of all wartime controls over the use of magnesium in the manufacture of civilian products, announced by the WPB on Thursday of last week, may be said to be the gun starting off several score fabricators and distributors in the race to furnish the consuming public with goods made of alloys of that lightest of structural metals. People are aware of the qualities and usefulness of aluminum, but they have yet to realize the commercial potentialities of magnesium, one-third lighter than aluminum, and destined, say producers, to be a formidable competitor of the better known metals.

There can be no doubt now that this comparatively new, light metal has a big future. Today the rated capacity of all the magnesium plants in the country is close to 600,000,000 pounds. It reached this high figure from the rather insignificant output of about 6,000,000 pounds which was the production rate in the latter part of 1937. At the first annual meeting of the Magnesium Association two weeks ago practically all of the concerns which had started working with magnesium, chiefly as a result of war needs, declared they intended to remain in the business and were planning to begin developing civilian markets at once.

Some Federal Plants Uneconomic

In discussing the future of magnesium Mr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., admitted that production was temporarily overbuilt, but only if all the plants built for the war effort by government money were regarded as equally economic. It was his opinion, however, that some of them would have to be scrapped or charged off as war losses. To build up public demand for the metal, to find a million or more customers instead of just one—the government—is a challenge to which the association members are now addressing their efforts.

As an illustration of the advantages which magnesium offers, the Dow company had on display a Dowmetal wheelbarrow which weighed only 30 pounds compared with the 85-pound weight of the ordinary heavy duty wheelbarrow. It was pointed out that this saving of 55 pounds in weight amounted to 18.3 per cent or nearly one-fifth, which means that the payload of anything to be moved can be increased by that percentage without additional effort if magnesium alloy is used.

The big talking point of the industry will be, of course, that this light alloy permits the elimination of excess weight and hence will increase the effectiveness of anything that has to be moved. Excess weight decreases efficiency, especially in transportation. Magnesium is only one-quarter the weight of steel, but that doesn't mean that the former will be displacing steel in the construction of bridges, or tanks, or caissons or skyscrapers. The emphasis will be, rather, on its use where weight saving will be a prime factor, such as in wheels, in pistons, in moving machinery, in automobile bodies or in railroad cars.

Already magnesium wheels are standard equipment on nearly all types of aircraft. Mr. Dow believes it will only be a question of time before magnesium wheels will be standard on most automobiles. When that takes place, he says, it will call for capacity production of the nation's present plants.

Potential Field Is Vast

Of course, magnesium alloys do not have the strength of steel alloys and it is too early to say that they ever will be as strong, volume for volume. But experimentation is going on constantly. Dow officials feel that there will be many new uses to which the metal will be put, not now anticipated. At the same time they state frankly that they consider Dowmetal a likely candidate for use in such products as cooking utensils, including pots, frying pans and griddles, as well as in pails, trays, cameras, radios, chairs, frames, baby carriages, sewing machines, vaccum cleaners and washing machines.

The history and the development of the magnesium industry has all the romance and the tribulations to be found in other but older enterprises. The oxide of magnesium was discovered in 1808 by Sir Humphrey Davey but it was 1830 before the pure metal was brought out by Bussy. The industry really began when Bunsen derived pure magnesium by electrolysis of fused magnesium chloride in 1852.

The Germans made the first commercial use of the metal in 1886 alloying it with aluminum, zinc and other metals to make a strong, light product. They early discovered that in the pure state it was very brittle and good only for pyrotechnic purposes, since it had a strong affinity for oxygen. They found that production and fabrication required absolutely separate techniques and that the cheapness of fabrication was more important than the cheapness of production. So they patented their techniques throughout the world but never revealed the whole of any process. Subsidized by the state, they aimed to kill off all competition and make the world dependent on them.

The Genesis of an Industry

But in 1887, Herbert H. Dow, a senior studying chemistry in the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, found that by passing an electric current through salt brine, it turned yellow and gave off chlorine, but when he changed the voltage it turned red and gave off bromine. Bromine, then a monopoly of Germany, had a good market and it was that circumstance that marked the beginnings of the Dow Chemical Co. which in the First World War aided the Allies in the production of picric acid and mustard gas, in the Second World War in 1942 produced 84.2 per cent of all the magnesium output of the country and in 1943 produced 60 per cent of the 391,000,000 total pound output.

To the circumstance that magnesium chloride was an element of the brine used by Dow in his experiments may be attributed in part some of the success in the air that the Allies have shown in World War II. For where others failed in producing an acceptable light metal alloy, Dow succeeded.

Back in 1905 the Germans tried to ruin him by cutting the bromine price in the U. S. far below cost. This failed because he invaded the markets abroad, undercutting the German home market. When the war broke out in 1914, magnesium was sellling for $1.65 a pound and was used mainly for fireworks.

Calls It a Social Force

The Dow people started to make magnesium that year and despite innumerable technical difficulties and disastrous fires, discovered a satisfactory process by 1919. But there were no customers. The plant shut down. It reopened in 1922 when the company produced 59,179 pounds of magnesium. The talents of the Dow firm were then turned to making magnesium alloys. In this they began to dominate the field. The price per pound was gradually brought down from $1.83 in 1919 to the current price of 20½ cents where it competes on a per cubic foot basis with aluminum which sells for 15 cents a pound.

The know-how of the Dow people came in handy in 1941 when the vital need for magnesium was brought home to the War Department. Basic Magnesium, Inc., was organized, given the go-ahead sign by the DPC, and in 1943 this plant produced 39 per cent of the nation's output. A more recent development in the industry is the expansion by the Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., of the $6,000,000 DPC plant at Halethorpe, Md., for the extrusion of magnesium. It will be one of the largest producers of magnesium sheet and strip, as well as tubes, rods, and shapes. Such developments indicate the faith of industrialists in the important part such alloys are to play in the postwar world.

Magnesium is no longer a laboratory curiosity. Because of its machinability, it bids fair to become a favorite metal of the workshop. Its supply is practically inexhaustible, since magnesium exists in sea water and a barrel of ocean passed through the electric bath becomes a third of a pound of pure magnesium. So the newer metal will have a hand in the hoped-for newer world after the war. Its chief proponent, Mr. Dow, puts it thus: "We are not just playing with a metal; we are commanding a social force."

Koppers to Retire All Funded Debt

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering $23,000,000 principal amount 3 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1964, and $11,400,000 of notes, maturing serially over a 10-year period.

Following the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes, Koppers Company and its parent, Koppers United Company, are to be merged into a new corporation—Koppers Company, Inc., if stockholders approve.

Koppers Company, Inc., also filed a registration statement providing for the issuance of 150,000 shares of preferred, and 200,000 shares of common stock.

The proposed financing will result in the retirement of all existing funded debt of Koppers Company and of Koppers United Company, and of all 200,000 shares of outstanding stock of Koppers Company.

New Life Insurance Business Falls Off

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance business aggregated $648,780,000 in September, a decrease of 6.2 per cent from $691,996,000 in the same month of 1943, the Life Insurance Association of America reported.

New business amounted to $6,874,481,000 for the first three quarters, against $6,458,822,000 for the like period of last year, said the association, which represents 39 domestic companies with 81 per cent of total life insurance outstanding.

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Dow Chemical Net in Quarter $1.54 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow Chemical Co. and subsidiaries reports for the quarter ended Aug. 31 net profit of $2,229,700 after charges, taxes and $2,056,264 for amortization of facilities. This was equal to $1.54 a common share and compared with net of $1,649,151, or $1.26 a share, in the like period of 1943 when no provision was made for amortization of facilities. Net in the latest quarter is subject to renegotiation.

Mattieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $828,801, equal to 85 cents a share, compared to $1,015,626, or $1.08 a share in the same period last year.

United Corp. of Delaware reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,033,755, equal to 41 cents a share on the preferred stock, compared with $1,038,632, or 42 cents a share on the preferred, in the September quarter of 1943. Total investments in stocks had an indicated value, based on Sept. 30 quotations of $106,796,983, compared with a book value of such investments of $143,622,186 a net unrealized depreciation of $36,825,203.

Barker Bros. Corp. and subsidiary reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $392,071, equal to $1.67 a common share, against $348,161, or $1.37 a share, in the like months in 1943.

Outboard Marine & Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 75 cents per common share, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 1. A payment of 50 cents per share was made last Aug. 25.

New York Air Brake Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1944, net income of $742,690, equal to $2.87 a share on 259,120 shares of capital stock, compared with net income of $693,307, equal to $2.68 a share on 259,120 shares, in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943.

Beatrice Creamery Company reported net profit of $639,181 for the second quarter ended Aug. 31, equal to $1.06 per common share, compared with net for corresponding period of company's last fiscal year of $622,033, or $1.40 a share. For the six months ended Aug. 31, the report added, net profit was $1,011,925, equal to $1.61 per share, compared with $1,038,924 and $2.09 per share for the first half of last year.

American & Foreign Power Co. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $8,056,457, equal to $9.30 a share on the combined first preferred stocks, against $7,757,483, or $8.96 a share on the combined preferred stock, in the preceding 12 months.

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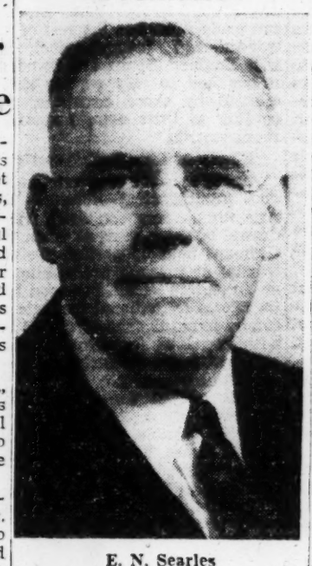

E. N. Searles

Appointed general installation engineer of the Western Electric Company, succeeding F. M. Williams, who has retired after more than 35 years of service. Mr. Searles, formerly superintendent of results and industrial relations, has also been with the company for many years.

Wholesale Prices Show Further Rise In Oct. 7 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index rose 0.1 per cent during the week ended Oct. 7 as a result of advances in prices for grains, cotton, fresh fruits, eggs, and cotton yarns.

The index stood at 103.9 per cent of the 1926 average, an increase of 0.3 per cent in the past four weeks, 1.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 20.8 per cent above the corresponding week of 1937, and 9.3 per cent above the average for October, 1929.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) Oct. 7 1944	Sep. 30 1944	P C Changes to Oct. 7, 1944, from Sep. 30 1944	Oct. 9 1943
All com'dities	*103.9	*103.8	+0.1	+1.1
Farm prod'ts	123.3	122.8	+0.4	+0.5
Foods	104.1	103.9	+0.2	—0.8
Hides, leather	116.8	116.5	+0.3	—1.4
Textile prod	98.8	98.5	+0.3	+1.9
Fuel, it mtls	83.6	83.7	+0.1	+2.4
Metal & prod	*103.9	*103.8	+0.1	+0.1
Build'g mtls	*116.1	115.9	+0.2	+3.2
Chem & allied	104.9	104.9	0	+4.6
Housefurn'gs	106.1	106.1	0	+1.8
Miscel com	93.4	93.4	0	+0.3
Raw materials	113.7	113.2	+0.4	+1.4
Semi-mfd gds	94.6	94.3	+0.3	+1.9
Manuf'd prods	*101.2	*101.1	+0.1	+1.0
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.7	*99.6	+0.1	+1.1
Com other than farm, foods	*98.9	*98.8	+0.1	+1.4

*Preliminary.

Argentines Face Inflation Due To Arms Program, Pay Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Argentina remains superficially prosperous but Argentines are beginning to pay a higher price for dictatorship and errors in domestic and foreign policies. The indices of industrial activity are receding, the cost of living rising and the Government, through the Central Bank, has had to rush to the rescue of the vaunted national peso bonds.

A slump on the stock exchange, with hundreds of investors seeking to unload Argentine securities, is traced directly to an incipient inflation resulting from a secret but colossal arms program and the bribing of the labor and middle classes with higher pay and fewer working hours.

Ship Tonnage Inadequate

The latest foreign trade returns revealed a further shrinkage in imports—the touchstone of Argentine economy just now when there is a shortage of critical materials—while shipping executives publicly admitted a 30 per cent decline in national tonnage, this latter despite the wartime seizure of 100,000 tons of Italian and French shipping, on which liberated Paris and Rome are now beginning to file claims.

Another problem arose for the army dictators when UNRRA announced it would not make any purchases from Argentina if these could be avoided—though all gifts would be accepted. Buenos Aires had previously announced small gifts of wheat for Greece and Rome and, more recently, one of 100,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of meat for France. Delivery chances are slim, however, for all carriage to Europe is United Nations-controlled and space is booked up for months ahead in accordance with military and priority purchasing plans.

Argentina's whole international outlook may have to be revised if, contrary to all optimistic nationalist expectations, its food is not required on a large scale. It knows that large meat shipments are assured to Great Britain for some years, contract or no contract, but serious concern is apparent in governning and stockbreeding quarters because Canada and other members of the British Commonwealth, taking advantage, they think, of the hiatus in Anglo-Argentine relationships, have negotiated progressively-increasing shares in the United Kingdom market.

Wheat Excess Disturbing

The wheat position is also worrying Argentina. They had been expecting some participation in this postwar relief and rehabilitation trade, yet no orders have so far been forthcoming, except the second 1,000,000-ton barter arrangement with Spain, which is outside the scope of the UNRRA. After burning wheat for fuel Argentina still has commercial stocks of 6,000,000 tons at home, apart from arrangements with the international pool, while the next harvest, to be garnered early in 1945, promises an exportable surplus of approximately 5,000,000 tons.

The dictatorship has discovered that it is impossible to control the cost of living by price fixing, or to appease the workers by decreeing pay increases. Argentina today is experiencing the inflationary process of which, until now, its citizens had only read about in foreign cable news of other countries. All prime essentials, including beef, have risen in price, and black markets have developed for many imported goods.

The popular temper has not been improved by the disclosure that the "depuración" promised by the military revolutionaries has had to be extended to many of the officials themselves. The latest sensation in this connection was the dismissal and arrest of the director-general of customs. The scandal involved millions of pesos. A clean-up in the post office became necessary, too, following discovery of wholesale robbery of the mails.

Telautograph Pays Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Telautograph Corp. has declared a dividend of 10 cents on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 1. This is the first payment since May, 1941, when 5 cents was paid.

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U. S. Engines Aid French Rail Traffic

Continued from Page 1

under their boilers and the locomotives were ready to go. There were diesel as well as steam locomoitves provided. No passenger cars were built as this was entirely a military center and troops could be carried by freight car ts they were in the last war in the famous "40 chevaux, 8 hommes" boxcars.

The improvised ports that the Allies constructed right on the beaches of Normandy for the lack of a port constituted one of the Allies' most valued secret weapons. Similarly the LSTS unloaded their rail cargo on trestles with rails extended out into the water. It was comparatively easy for gasoline tractors then to tow the rolling stock ashore.

Although 60 per cent of France's rolling stock was destroyed, it is believed Allied military authorities were pleasantly surprised to have found even 40 per cent usable. In the Cherbourg area they were quite surprised to find as much usable rolling stock as they did. Though at some places the destruction was enormous. At one single marshalling yard, for example (now in use by the Army) there lies the charred and rusting junk of 1,300 locomotives and freight cars. Among the 400 locomotives known to have been seized by the Germans some were of World War I vintage—the famous American "Pershing" still being used 25 years later.

Trained U. S. Rail Men

The Military Railway Service of the Transportation Corps of the United States Army is composed of railroad men from most of the major United States railroads. Each battalion of the Service draws its key personnel from a particular railroad system which sponsors it. The engineers, firemen, train crews, and dispatchers are all trained rail men and Army personnel.

The conditions under which they are operating now in France—as well as other parts of the world—are a decided contrast to what they have been used to. For example, trains drive through blackouts without headlights. Tracks sag over recently filled bomb craters. Yet the trains push on. Their job is to get supplies to the front not in time but on time.

While no Army official is prepared to predict the future peacetime use to which these cars and locomotives will be put, it is reasonable to suppose they will stay abroad. In the first place, they have not been built to American standards and requirements. In the second place, they were only built to do a war job with a possible life-span of five years. American railroads would not want them returned. Foreign railways might find some immediate postwar use for them; in fact, they could fill a gap that in time Europe's state railway systems would fill with new orders.

Europe has in the past fulfilled its own rails requirements and there is no anticipation that in the future it will not resume doing so.

As for reports that American roads might ship much of its used rolling stock abroad, replacing it with new equipment in this country, clearance standards alone would seem to preclude it. Also, roughly speaking, French freight cars are only a third as heavy as American freight cars. They have four wheels as opposed to eight wheels. A French locomotive would find it hard going pulling an American freight train while it might pull a French one of similar length with ease. The idea may have merit theoretically, but practically it seems quite impossible.

Argentina Faces Exports Loss By U. S. Ban on Calls by Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — The State Department's ban on American shipping calls in Argentine ports came at a time when the Buenos Aires authorities were staging an ambitious and extravagant exhibition of their maritime power. For that reason alone, not to mention the physical blow at their sagging economy, the anncuncement of the boycott caused a profound impression among Argentines, large numbers of whom had been encouraged, even cajoled, to visit the showrooms.

Official spokesmen pretend that effects of the ban will be insignificant, but this attitude does not square with statistical data on shipping or export tonnage movements. Although American calls in Argentine ports had previously been reduced, drastically, these still accounted for 141,000 net registered tons from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, last. This tonnage was employed almost exclusively in carrying away Argentine produce. The carriage of the few rationed imports from the United States was long ago left to the Argentines to arrange themselves.

The Buenos Aires regime realizes that it now faces a substantial shrinkage of its export sales to the United States. The loss may be complete. That depends on whether foreign shipping can be employed in the trade. The American authorities, however, have clearly indicated that the war situation permits of a reduction of purchases from Argentina.

Incentive for Larger Fleet?

Brushing aside facts and figures, Argentine nationalists contend that they welcome the American "sanction" because it will be an incentive, they claim, to further expansion of their mercantile marine.

It would be foolish to deny that Argentine progress has been made toward maritime power. The nation's claim to carry an equitable portion of its commerce in its own bottoms is also considered here to be unassailable. Admiral Francis Stewart, President of the Naval League in Buenos Aires, has pointed out that in the past Argentina has had to pay $175,000,000 annually for the transportation of its produce to foreign markets. Thirty per cent of this amount has gone to maritime nations whose trade with Argentina has been negligible and, in some cases, nonexistent.

Ocean carriage is an extremely weak point in Argentine economic armor, it can be seen, so that the selection of Washington's first sanction measure has some significance. As a world-trading nation, with annual commerce averaging one billion dollars, the advent of war and the serious hindrance to foreign maritime movement to and from its shores, Argentina found itself in the imperious necessity of establishing its own merchant marine or else ceasing to exist—temporarily at any rate—as a world trading nation, with the consequent disastrous effects on the whole national structure.

The hasty creation of the state merchant fleet by means of the acquisition of idle foreign vessels in port—including ships of the Italian, German, Danish, and French flags—was born of urgent necessity, and, although the aggregate tonnage is less than a quarter of a million tons, it has been exploited to the maximum by employment on short inter-American trade runs. For the rest of its war-reduced trade, principally with England, Spain, and Sweden, it has had to rely on the ships allotted by those countries, according to their own, respective requirements.

Effects of Ship Withdrawals

Arrangements have been patchy and unsatisfactory—that is, for Argentina. Any sudden withdrawal of ships, such as when the Germans held up permits for the Swedes or through the sinking of an Argentine vessel, has soon had its effects on national markets. It can be assumed, therefore, that the withdrawal of American tonnage also will leave an early mark on Argentine economy.

It is out of the question for Argenine ships to attempt to carry exportable produce to the United States. The scant national tonnage already is overworked. It was only in the face of countless difficulties that a fleet of ships, many of them greatly in need of repair, was conditioned for service, and at considerable difficulty crews were mustered from all parts of the country to man them. It is impossible to convert gauchos into sailors over night. Hardly a week passes without the report of some mishap or delay to a ship flying the national flag. At one of the festivities in the maritime exhibition referred to it was admitted that there had been a 30 per cent reduction in the fleet.

Difficulties do not end here. At more or less the same time as news reached Argentina of the American ban, a dispatch arrived from France that the government there was preparing to make a claim for the three 8,000-ton French freighters the Argentines had seized when France was prostrate and helpless under German dominion. When the claim is formalized the de Gaullist regime is expected to demand restitution. The Argentine nationalists closed down and persecuted the Fighting French organizations and leaders in Buenos Aires.

16 Italian Vessels

The greatest threat to the incipient national mercantile marine will come from the Italians once their foreign diplomatic machinery begins to function. The Argentines seized 16 ships totaling nearly 100,000 tons sheltering in the Plate River under the Italian flag in the early days of the war. One of the clauses of the contract with the Mussolini regime was that Italy could demand the return of this shipping at "the end of the war." Alternatively, the Argentines would pay to retain it. There is no doubt that the Italians and the French will want their ships home again. The Danes, too, will require the return of their ships, and the victorious Allies will possibly have a claim on the German vessels which entered the Argentine fleet.

Altogether, it does not look as if much will be left of the national fleet after the war. Despite the optimism of the Argentine nationalists in and out of the government it can be seen that the national shipping outlook is not so promising as represented to the Argentine people. It is common knowledge also that the United States is providing Brazil and Chile, the most important South American maritime powers, with replacement and additional tonnage for their mercantile fleets.

Chemical Repellent Effective In Warding Off Shark Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Although it is not news, in the sense of being today's disclosure, that the armed services have developed a shark repellent that affords considerable protection to servicemen torpedoed or shot down in tropical waters, it is not so widely known how effective this substance is, or how it works.

From information obtained from Government sources it appears that this shark repellent, or shark chaser, as it is usually called, affords considerable protection in defense against sharks, but is by no means a sure protection.

Combined however, with a knowledge of other protective measures that can be taken against sharks, they greatly increase the sea-survival chances of shipwrecked men.

The repellent, which is harmless to man's clothing and skin, comes in cake form and when used is usually tied to a life jacket and enclosed in a black waterproof envelope. Neither all men nor all ships are equipped with this item, since actually one's chances, even when shipwrecked, of being attacked by sharks is extremely small.

Chemicals Used

The repellent was developed a year or two ago following some particularly unpleasant disclosures of attacks by sharks on persons during this war. A chemical was at length discovered which was repellent to sharks. By dissolving this substance in water in regions where sharks were known to be and where fish bait had been provided for them, it was learned that roughly 70 to 80 per cent of the time the sharks steered clear of the repellent.

At first the chemical cake, which dissolves in water and is effective for from two to four hours, was colorless. As sharks smell rather than see their food, this made no difference. Barracuda, however, sight rather than smell their prey, so it was found necessary to color the repellent by adding a dye. Now, when dissolving, the repellent leaves a dark, inky cloud in the water.

Shark attacks, it should be noted, occur only in tropical waters, where temperatures range from 65 degrees Fahrenheit and upward. Much of the fear of sharks, an Army Air Forces bulletin states, is due to ignorance of shark behaviour, to vague reports and rumors, and to not knowing what to do if exposed to shark attack. Man is not a shark's natural prey, it writes; his strange appearance probably alarms a shark.

Sharks Studied

Sharks are attracted by weak, fluttery movements, but repelled by strong, regular movements and certain loud, strange noises. They do not attack a man unless hungry. They often will swim away after investigating.

As of a year ago, there have been only half a dozen documented reports on particular shark attacks. The Dutch in their evacuation of the East Indies were reported being attacked by sharks in several instances. There were a couple of attacks in the Caribbean. Proportionately to the ocean traffic, the number of such attacks is infinitesimal. Even the proportion of those shipwrecked or shot down to drift for hours in the water is believed extremely small.

The provision of this repellent has undoubtedly been of some help in certain instances. How really effective it has been will have to wait until the war is over before it can be adequately told.

York Archbishop Asks Justice Free Of Spite for Reich

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Archbishop of York Oct. 12 appealed to Christians to "oppose wholesale and indiscriminate vengeance on the German people."

"But we have no right to forgive them light-heartedly," he added. "The murder factory near Lublin, the wholesale asphyxiation or machine-gunning of tens of thousands, the wiping out of villages like Lidice and Oradour—these are crimes which we have no right to pass over."

Addressing the convocation of York, the Archbishop said it was the Christian attitude that Germans proved guilty of atrocities be punished, that Germany be completely disarmed as a step toward preventing it from making another war, and that a positive and constructive policy toward the country be adopted.

"The Christian churches should as soon as the war is over get into contact with the Christian churches of Germany," he said. "We must help the state in running new cultural and recreational centers and colleges for youth work."

Too Many Agencies Held Planning for Veterans

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, said the returning war veteran is able to make his own way in civilian life and that "too many plans and too many agencies are trying to tell these fellows what to do."

"These men aren't asking for charity or sympathy," he told a New York Times forum on "The Veteran and the Community." "They don't want anybody messing in their business. They are men and they know how to act for themselves."

Another speaker, Jean A. Brunner, National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also expressed the opinion that too many agencies are concerned with aid to veterans.

Britain Appreciates Willkie

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—A cable from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, in which the British Prime Minister said her husband's support of Great Britain "will always be remembered by those who had the privilege of meeting him," was made public yesterday by the British Information Services.

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(Continued)

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The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
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Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
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G. M. C. TRUCKS
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P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

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Genuine Workmanship
Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
91, COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 3610

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced.
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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
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298 Church Street, Pretoria
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Phones:
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OUTSTANDING SERVICE IS OUR SECRET OF TURNING CUSTOMERS INTO LASTING CLIENTS
Telephone 2-7803

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The Smartest Leather Bag Repair Service in Auckland is
THE MODERN BAG CO. LTD.
THREE SHOPS
(1) A little above and opp. Town Hall
(2) Just 6 Doors past Geo. Courts, Karangahape Rd.
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With Branches in Every Suburb
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High Grade
FOOTWEAR
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200 Queen Street, Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
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George Court & Sons Ltd.

MILLY MANDY
Children's Exclusively Smocked Hand Embroidered Frocks and Ladies' Blouses.
12 Darby St. Auckland
Phone 43-601

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PROVISIONISTS • LAND AGENTS
DRAPERY • TEA ROOMS
THE FARMERS'
"The Big Store in Cashel Street"
CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

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Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

QUALITY and SERVICE
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
303 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

News Quiz

1. Why won't civilians get any of the new synthetic golf balls promised for next spring?

Wide World

2. **More checks are cashed here each month than in any bank in the world. Where was this photograph taken?**
3. When are Cossack-type caracul hats regulation dress for U. S. Navy officers?
4. (a) The first chapter of Genesis was written in 2,500 words; (b) the Gettysburg Address in 267; (c) the OPA is said to have used 800 to announce a reduction in the price of cabbage seed. Which figures are correct?
5. What famous personage was once known as Joseph Dzugashvili?

Answers

1. Convalescing veterans will receive all of them.
2. In what is known as the cash room of the U. S. Treasury Building in Washington, D. C.
3. When the officer is assigned to the Soviet Union, as, for instance, a naval attaché at Moscow.
4. (B) is correct; (a) should read 800 words and (c) 2,500 words.
5. Marshal Stalin.

Tomboy

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. E. Balthasar, Cincinnati

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In Gentler Tones

St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.

Humans are so prone to issue terse orders, and to admonish one another sharply in this hurried world, that it is refreshing to glimpse the opposite attitude once in a while.

There is a bright and amusing story from a military camp in the north of England. The orderly sergeant gets the best out of his men, but sometimes he does it in an unusual way. One day, instead of detailing men for a fatigue, he asked gently who would volunteer. They wondered what the snag was to be, but finally two brave men stepped forward, and then a few more.

"Must have a dozen men," said the sergeant, and finally he got them.

"Good," he said, "your fatigue is to sit in the stalls of the local cinema—the manager has sent me a dozen tickets, free. And good luck to you!"

So many notices by the wayside tell people not to trespass, not to pick the flowers, or not to fish in this or that stream. But there is one notice by the famous Yorkshire river, the Ouse, which greets people in a friendly way. It says, "Sunday is God's gift to you, and you have enjoyed it in these delightful surroundings. Before you go back tonight you may want to thank the Giver of all this loveliness. He has two houses in this parish. . . . The villagers will welcome you at evensong. Come as you are, so long as your heart is right."

And This Year?

One-eleventh of the total amount of food grown in the United States last year came from Victory Gardens.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Start

One day the late Douglas Fairbanks, in a rare moment of self-examination, decided to adopt a slightly more frank attitude toward his public. For years people had been saying to him, "You don't remember me, Mr. Fairbanks, but—," and he had been answering with the polite pretense, "Not remember you? Why of course I do. How could I forget you?" He decided that thenceforth he would not pretend to know a person when he did not.

At a party, the next day, the actor was approached by a quiet, mild-mannered man, who said, "I'm afraid you don't know me, Mr. Fairbanks. I met you in Rome." To which Mr. Fairbanks very truthfully replied: "No, I'm sorry, but I don't remember you."

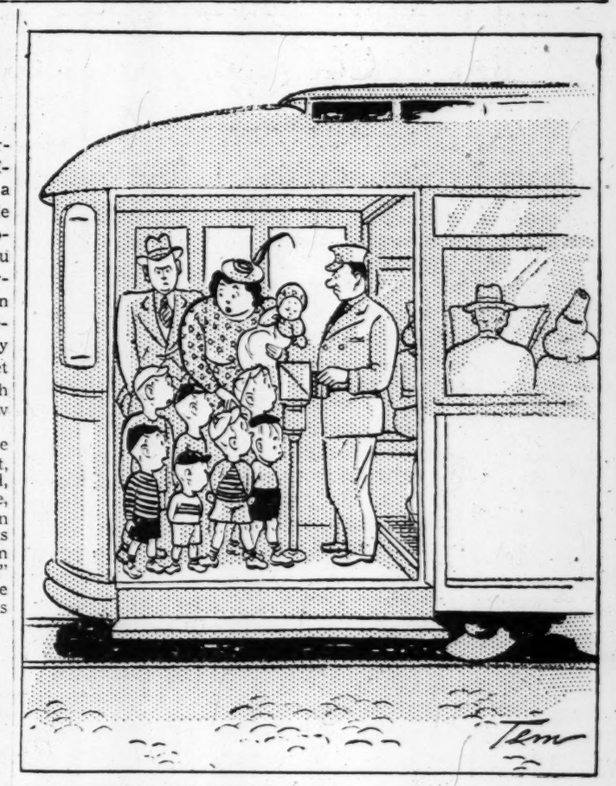
"My name," announced the mild-mannered gentleman, "is Marconi."—Wall Street Journal.

GI Theme Song

Oh, I'm worried 'til I'm weary
O'er this problem grave and deep:
Shall I sleep and lose my breakfast
Or shall I rise and lose my sleep?
—Kodiak Bear, Alaska.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Walt Munson

"I feel sorry for the folks back home . . . and their laundry problems!"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Tem

"Franklin?" "Here!" "Winston?" "Here!" "Joseph?" "Here!" "Eleanor? Eleanor? Where's Eleanor?"

Brevities

There isn't much to see in a small town, but what you hear makes up for it.—Fort Logan (Colo.) News-Views.

Looking over its live file, the bureau of minor research finds this one still unsettled: At what age does a bachelor become "confirmed"?—Detroit News.

To keep a child quiet it's sometimes necessary to let him make much noise.

And now comes the season when we admire the gorgeous foliage, especially in the deep woods, where it can drop off without bothering anybody. — Boston Herald.

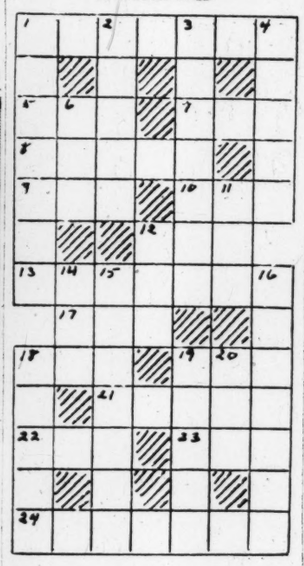
Today's Quotation

The sense of humor is the just balance of all the faculties of man, the best security against the pride of knowledge and the conceits of the imagination.

—RICHARD MONCTON MILNES

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What operatic hero has a servant named Kerwenal?
5—What land was the refuge of Cain?
7—What is the suffix of the present participle?
8—What articles might be purchased in "sixtypenny" size?
9—Man's name.
10—Small child.
12—What was first name of author of "Giants in the Earth"?
13—Would ladders, posters, or baskets be most likely to have rundles?
17—What was kittens' reward for finding their mittens?
18—A footlike part.
19—What article of furniture might be of "under-eaves" type?
21—What is either of two large African antelopes?
22—Australian bird.
23—Delaware Bay separates what State from New Jersey (abbr.)?
24—What opera star appeared in the film "Going My Way"?

Down

1—Who illustrated "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
2—What country is scene of a part of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"?
3—Scots were once saved from Danish invaders when Dane cried out upon stepping on what plant?
4—"Watchman, what of the ——?"
6—What is a light pole with a flat end for rowing boats?
11—Over (poetic).
12—What is one of Pindar's writings?
14—What is a tailless monkey?
15—Cornelia Otis Skinner is celebrated as what?
16—What are seats for riders on horseback?
18—Epopoeists are what?
19—What is a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished?
20—What is a suffix used in forming names of certain hydrocarbons?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

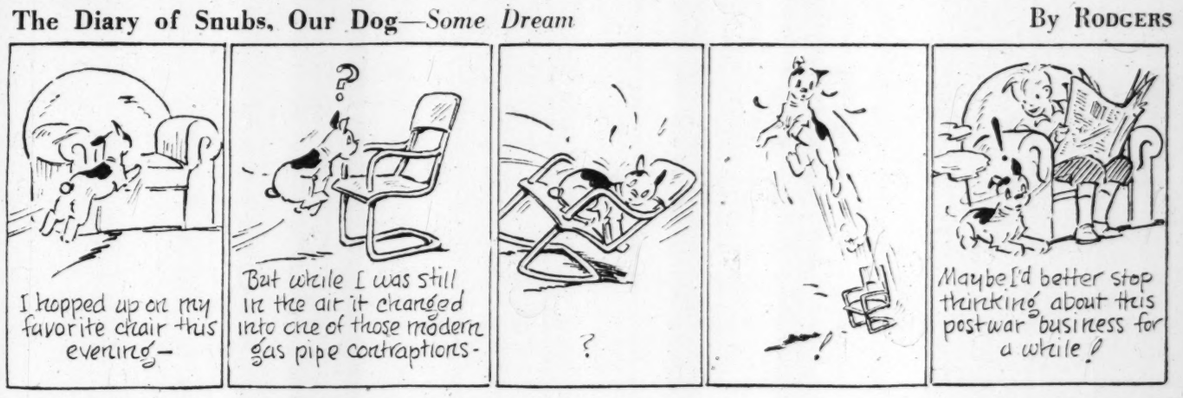
NEWS ITEM— DR. JOSEPH GOEBBELS ISSUES ORDER BANNING USE OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN THE REICH.

I NEED A GOOD FRAU FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, BUT DON'T SAY ANYTHING TO GOEBBELS ABOUT IT
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
CLOSED By ORDER OF JOE GOEBBELS
LOOK! ALREADY - DISHPAN HANDS!
I SPEND ALL DAY SHOOTING HOSTAGES AND HAVE TO COME HOME TO THIS
IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT, JOE FOR ISSUING SUCH AN ORDER
MRS. JOE
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Rather Uncomfortable!* By PALMER

HENRY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP SO LATE?
I'M READING A VERY FASCINATING BOOK—
WHAT'S IT ABOUT?
ABOUT COOK-ER A - IT'S ABOUT WHAT NAPOLEON MEANT WHEN HE SAID AN ARMY TRAVELS ON ITS STOMACH !
CRANDMA MOMBER'S GOOSE BOOK
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Dream* By RODGERS


I hopped up on my favorite chair this evening—
But while I was still in the air it changed into one of those modern gas pipe contraptions-
?
!
Maybe I'd better stop thinking about this postwar business for a while!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Duck of Few Words* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace by Consultation

In considering peace plans it would be a pity if public thought became so engrossed with legalistic procedures or detailed provisions as to overlook the broad essentials and lose the indispensable spirit of co-operation. While it will be well to examine the Dumbarton Oaks charter with care, it will be wise to notice that its framers are relying more on the continuing comradeship of the United Nations to keep the peace than on any legal formula.

Indeed, one great strength of the new planning is the extent to which it provides for natural transition from the informal system of collective security under which we have been operating to more formal arrangements. It will accommodate regional or national associations, such as the Pan American Union and the British Empire. It permits agreements and alliances within the world organization. And it seeks to facilitate close consultation among peacekeepers.

A word of warning about new agreements and alliances within the broader framework is in order. These can become like political blocs in a legislature, divisive and dangerous. For instance, it is highly important that the Anglo-American agreement on postwar allocation of oil should not only be open to other nations, but that they should soon be brought into it.

Special care is needed lest the naturally close relations of Britain and America should become a cause for Russian fears, particularly should British-American power appear to become an agent of anti-Russian clerical influences in various European countries. Moscow has plainly shown its concern over such developments in Spain, Italy, Poland and France. It may be remembered now that this war was partly prepared by extra-League conferences and diplomatic maneuvers such as those associated with Stresa and Munich. In one sense they were consultations designed to keep the peace, but they were decidedly foreign to the Geneva ideal and clearly fostered Fascist and anti-Russian purposes. They were answered by the Russo-German pact of August, 1929.

There may well be public insistence that postwar diplomacy be channeled as largely as possible through the United Nations organization. It is highly important that the big Powers shall not get off in a corner and try to run the world. Military secrecy has required a good deal of exclusiveness during the war, but it is time already that the smaller nations' valuable viewpoint and special interest in peace be more freely and frequently expressed.

The new Security Council provides for this, without repeating the Geneva Covenant's mistake of permitting one small nation to block action. The fact that it is designed to have effective power to act, and will be constantly in consultation on military methods for preventing aggression, should lessen the temptation to resort to rival alliances and diplomatic juntas. But we should recognize that the alternative to new Stresas and Munichs is the Security Council and give it active support and real power.

300 Babies Is a Lot

Persons unfamiliar with Dickens often refer to him as out of date. Yet nothing reminds us more forcibly of "Boz" than the current campaigning. Take the Eatanswill election in "Pickwick Papers." We read that "if the Blues proposed the erection of an additional pump in the High Street, the Buffs rose as one man and stood aghast at the enormity. There were Blue shops and Buff shops, Blue inns and Buff inns;—there was a Blue aisle and a Buff aisle, in the very church itself."

The Eatanswill Gazette and the Eatanswill Independent referred to each other in leading editorials as "our worthless contemporary" and "that disgraceful and dastardly journal."

It is, however, the news that Senator Truman declined to kiss the 300 babies brought to his hotel in New Orleans that reminds us particularly of Eatanswill. The Honorable Samuel Slumkey, the Blue candidate, in pre-election procession, shook hands with "twenty washed men at the street door" engaged for the purpose and proceeded, to the sound of vehement cheering, to six children he was to pat on the head "and inquire the age of."

A roar of applause rent the air as he kissed one of them. There was a second roar. "He has kissed another," someone gasped. A third roar was followed by "He's kissing 'em all!"

If Mr. Truman did less than his Dickensian example, it must in all justice be noted that 300 infants are a sizable group.

The Voice of the Ballot

Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Moscow, may seem far away to the steamfitter in Seattle, the housewife in Kansas, or the factory worker in Georgia, but in terms of participation they are as near as one's voting booth. Though world peace plans are being made by men with the "know-how," they add up to nothing without the backing of ordinary citizen Tom Brown and his chosen representatives.

A few little check marks on the November ballot may make considerable difference in the manner in which the United States will join with other nations in checking future world aggressors. A few minutes spent in casting a thoughtful, prayerful vote will help decide the country's postwar policy on numerous foreign and domestic questions of vital concern to every American.

The candidates elected in November will have considerable voice in these matters. If that voice is to be a true echo of the people's, every eligible individual should exercise his voting privilege. Naziism nullified that privilege for millions abroad. Let not negligence sabotage it in America. The time to register is NOW.

Farmers Over the Top

The latest crop report, foreshadowing new high records again, is amazing. Despite shortage of manpower and machinery, American farmers in each year of the war have topped all previous records.

This is in sharp contrast with World War One. Farm prices were then much higher, and the drain on farm labor much lower—yet no such production was obtained.

It is also in sharp contrast with last year's gloomy forecasts that American cereal production would soon fail to meet the scheduled need for human and livestock feeding, industrial alcohol, and postwar relief. Instead the grain supply is now more than enough for all these.

All honor to the hard work, long hours, and resourcefulness of the American farmer in getting in these amazing crops. Even so, this is not the full explanation, for he put in the same patriotic efforts during World War One without making similar new records.

Major difference between the periods seems to lie in the nine years of Government crop restriction efforts up to Pearl Harbor, with no earlier parallel. The last of these efforts was not dropped until 1943. While they curbed acreage, the farmers learned to get higher yields, and when the acreage curbs were ended, and the farmers were urged and paid to increase instead of decrease crops, they took off their jackets and showed what they could really do.

Now, unfortunately, the problem of surplus again threatens. True, certain food shortages will continue, notably in dairy products and sugar. But the present price-support program, which by law must continue for two years after the war's end, seems pretty certain to pile the Commodity Credit Corporation high with uncalled-for grains and cotton.

It would be unfortunate if the old restriction programs, however disguised, should be resumed. The political economists must find something better. Presumably there is no final solution to the peacetime problem of "too many farmers" except jobs in town. As Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said a few days ago, "The answer to the problem of finding markets is full industrial employment in this country."

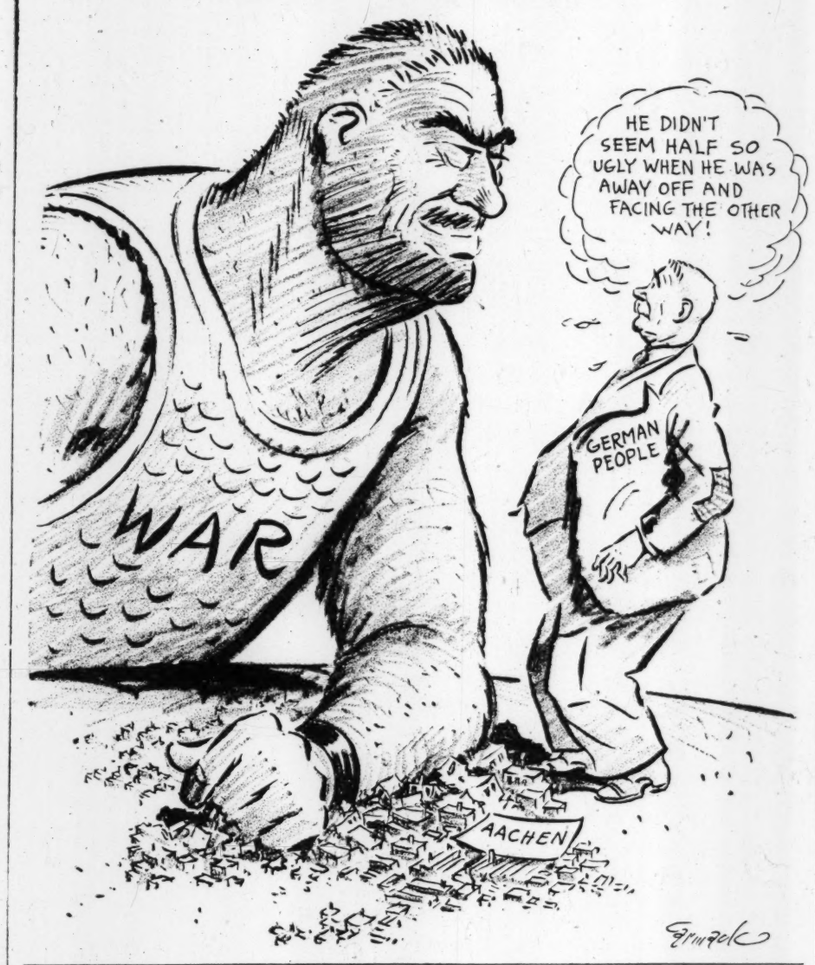
Enough Berths for All

That the ODT should report only 154 evictions of passengers from trains due to handling casualties from overseas is encouraging in all respects. The railroads, and, indeed, many of the public who travel extensively, had been prepared for much wider use of the Army's authority to requisition Pullman space of any type at any time, even though it meant evicting passengers.

In the cases reported, the ODT did not indicate whether there were 154 individuals or 154 cases in which more than one passenger might have been involved. But the railroads themselves state that almost without exception those who have had their space thus pre-empted have been taken care of in other Pullman accommodations.

While no decent American would object to giving up his berth to a wounded soldier, it is good to know that the railroads have been able to meet both Army and public demand.

Distance Lent Enchantment



When Patton Was the Army Champion

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who recently chased the Germans across Europe and is now pursuing them into the homeland, always was a good runner. When he was a young cavalry lieutenant, three years out of West Point, he was running fast in Europe and winning, too, at the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1912. George Patton then was a member of a pentathlon team of American Army officers. They competed with army officers from Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and France in pentathlon events, consisting of duel shooting, fencing, swimming, riding, and cross-country running. In the last named, Lieutenant Patton made a spectacular finish the Swedes are talking about to this day.

Recent dispatches from Stockholm said: "The then Lieutenant Patton was the only foreign officer who gave the Swedes any serious trouble. Sports writers recall his incredible energy. In the distance-running race (4,000 meters, cross country), he fainted as he breasted the tape a winner.

"In the fencing competitions, George Patton showed unusual calm. He was calculating and he skilfully exploited his opponents' every weakness."

He is reported in 1944 as exploiting the Germans' every weakness.

The official records of the Olympics in Stockholm are evidence that George Patton was the mainstay of the American military team.

In the fencing, Lieutenant Patton had the satisfaction of defeating the champion fencer of the French Army and one of the best fencers in all Europe. He was then Lieutenant Mas de la Tree. The French officer won the first two points but Patton rallied and won the last three and the decision.

George Patton seems even then to have been an "iron man." In fencing, he competed with 29 Europeans and won from 20. In swimming, he competed with 23 European officer "sharks" and came out in sixth place. In cross-country riding, he came in ahead of all European officers except three Swedes who had the advantage of knowing the course and of being familiar with the 75 jumps. Patton fell at the second half of the double ditch.

While the Swedes won the pentathlon in a close finish, with the U. S. Army team fifth (only nine points behind the French), the United States won the meet with 128 points. The British Empire was second with 108, and Sweden third with 104.

Speed of foot and speed on horseback have long been in the Patton tradition. He learned to ride when young and gained proficiency in the Virginia Military Institute before going on to West Point. His father and grandfather were V. M. I. cadets, as was Gen. George C. Marshall. L. J. G.

What the Histories Omit

On the London Literary Front

LONDON

IN ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY: A Survey of Six Centuries, by G. M. Trevelyan (London: Longmans. 21s.) the Master of Trinity has provided an invaluable supplement to existing histories of England. It contains all the information that the usual histories omit. From Chaucer to Gladstone it tells what English people wore, how they spoke, what jobs they did, what wages they earned, what games they played. Now and again it is repetitive, but it is packed with knowledge agreeably presented, equable in temper, and sane in discussion.

Dr. Trevelyan's purpose is to communicate knowledge, not to advance an argument. Yet when the occasion arises he is not timid in judgment. He declares the Golden Age of England to have been the Shakespearean. Golden ages, he says, are not frequent in history, and they do not last long. But Shakespeare happened on the "best time and country in which to live, in order to exercise with least distraction and most encouragement the highest faculties of man."

Let us see what sort of nation he was born into.

First, says Dr. Trevelyan, the background of England was near perfection. There was an absolute balance of forest, field, and city. A provincial town had a population of about 5,000, London reached perhaps 200,000, and the whole country some 4,000,000. The tyranny of the machine was not yet established, no one thought of mass production, men were craftsmen still, taking a pride and a pleasure in their work, and even innkeepers strove to be pleasant. Finally, the Elizabethans had an immense zest for living, and the language had reached its fullest beauty and power. It was an age of great building, being marked at Cambridge by Caius's Gate of Honor, English mariners sailed the wide seas, and the Armada was scattered.

All this is profoundly interesting, not so much for what it says, as for the reflections it implies. For this Golden Age satisfied none of the chief aspirations of the present day. These may be taken as Peace, Equality, and Security. When Shakespeare was a young man the country was as directly threatened by invasion as it was in 1940, perhaps more directly, for the Spaniards actually brought a large army within sight of these shores. This did not end the sense of danger in England, for the King of Spain could, had he wished, have fitted up a second and bigger Armada the very next year; and no one in England knew that he would not do so. The atmosphere therefore was somewhat similar to that in Britain during the 1930's, when no man knew how long the attack would be warded off.

If there was little assurance of peace, there was no greater sense of equality. It is true, as Dr. Trevelyan says, that "class divisions, recognized without fuss on either side, were not rigid and were not even strictly hereditary. Individuals moved out of one class into another by acquisition or loss of property or by simple change of occupation," as they do in many instances in America today by change in financial position. England then as now knew nothing of the hereditary caste system to be found in France or India. A gentleman, as Harrison says, was one who could "bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman." It was as simple as that. Such a one "shall be called 'master,' which is the title that men give to esquires and gentlemen, and be reputed a gentleman ever after."

Yet, if class distinctions were easily overpassed, they undoubtedly existed, and even found their enthusiastic apologists, of whom perhaps Shakespeare himself was one. But, if inequality existed, it bore a more or less happy relation to merit; and perhaps this is what really matters.

HAROLD HOBSON

Mirror of World Opinion

Blame the I. C. C., Too

The Walbridge (Ky.) wreck on the Chesapeake & Ohio on Aug. 30, reports the Interstate Commerce Commission, "was caused by the failure of the railroad to provide adequate safeguards for the movement of trains"—whereupon the commission "recommends" that adequate block systems be installed. It would be equally fair for the 75 persons injured in that wreck—since the dead can register no complaint—to issue a report saying it was caused by the failure of the I. C. C. to do its duty long ago by demanding that the railroad provide adequate safeguards.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Isolationism Dead?

Who with full knowledge of modern war could vote both against participation in a league of nations and also against a program of heavy armament for our defenses? Twenty-five years ago, or even four years ago it was possible for intelligent and well-informed men and women in the United States to differ on the issues that cluster around the word "isolationism." In the future this can be no longer true.—JAMES B. CONANT, President of Harvard University, in an address in New York.

Dumbarton Oaks and the Campaign

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Dumbarton Oaks is becoming inevitably involved in the Presidential campaign.

It remains to be seen whether a superheated, accentuated political debate on the terms of American membership in the new world-security organization will serve to help or impair the prospects of building the peace, but it appears likely now that this vital issue of foreign policy will be at least partially tested at the polls Nov. 7.

The debate, which now seems imminent, need not necessarily be harmful; it can be helpful, and it will be helpful if it brings into the open—while there is still time to do something about it in the voting—those politicians, particularly Senators, who hide their opposition to any effective peace machinery behind the vague lip-service to international organization.

The point at issue is not general support of a world organization—Democratic Senator Wheeler and Republican Senator Nye give that degree of support; the point at issue is the terms of American membership.

This issue may be partly tested in two ways. Already the question of whether the Senate will ratify America's full-voting membership in the Security Council is being raised in the State campaigns now in progress affecting the 32 Senate seats at stake.

Further, the 64 Senators whose seats are not risked at the polls next month are also being put under pressure from different directions to make a frank declaration of their stand in advance of the Presidential voting. It is clear that the decision of many independent voters between President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey may be considerably dependent upon the evidence as to which party best demonstrates that it will take the country fully into the new league.

Signs are multiplying that the isolationist Senators of both parties are beginning to lay the groundwork for their plans to defeat the United Nations charter as they defeated the League Covenant 25 years ago.

They are beginning by giving lip-service endorsement to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as what they harmlessly and noncommittally call a sound and constructive start toward solving the peace problem, but it is right here that the catch comes. The endorsement is inadequate and can be deceptive because the real test comes over two specific questions which the isolationists are preparing to use to dilute American membership.

Thus, while they put an arm of doubtful friendship around Dumbarton Oaks, they start right in raising side issues calculated to stimulate Senate resistance to ratification. They take the position, for example, that all peace settlements in both Europe and Asia must be completed and worked out to their liking before they will approve American membership in any league.

Their next demand is that the charter of the world Security Council must provide that even after a threat to the peace has been determined by it and joint use of force voted as necessary, the Congress must still debate each emergency as it arises and action be delayed until it votes consent.

In other words, these lip-service peace-organization politicians are in favor of anything as long as they can make sure it doesn't work, and the voters need to beware when candidates come before them waving such peace generalities in the air.

The isolationist view may not prevail, and it will not prevail if its purposes are forced into the open where they can be seen for what they are and where the voters can do something about them. It is a minority viewpoint among the American people today, but its advocates are politically resourceful and are using the same arguments which were used to kill the League.

The political situation is significantly different from that in 1920. This time the Presidential and Senatorial elections permit a decision at the polls, prior to Congressional action on the peace rather than afterward, and it is for this reason that involvement of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in current political debate may well be beneficial.

It is obvious that the primary purpose of Senator Joseph Ball of Minnesota is to create a public opinion which will demand that both Presidential nominees reveal their peace plans more fully and take a more explicit stand on the central political issue of the whole peace question; namely, the terms and the timing of American voting membership in the world organization.

Governor Dewey and President Roosevelt will probably come to grips with these or comparable questions when they both deliver foreign-policy addresses in New York, Mr. Dewey on the coming Wednesday night and Mr. Roosevelt next Saturday night.

October Comes Again

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Quickly, this year, in the midst of events which seem to distract us, October has come with its emphatic warning that Jack Frost and his legion of artists and caricaturists are preparing to paint Winter's portrait on hills and meadows everywhere. Day by day the picture changes from Cape Cod to the notches which afford passageways between the mountains to the north. Greens shade into golden browns, crimson reds, and inviting yellows. Beyond and above, the pines steadfastly maintain their background of unfading springtime.

Along the highways the casual traveler observes, this year, a marked but not altogether disappointing change. The foxes and rabbits seem unafraid. The roadside camps are tenantless and deserted. One listens almost vainly for the honk of some brother traveler's auto horn. The galleries which nature has provided for admiring sightseers are unoccupied. The few who have made their way stand alone, almost, in the presence of silent grandeur.

How naturally and uncomplainingly the people of this great land of ours observe necessarily imposed restrictions upon their casual liberties of movement and action! Their obedience is convincing proof and irrefutable testimony to their loyalty and their love of freedom. Freedom is a common heritage. Unless it is shared by all it is not worthy of the name. And so it follows that the means and rules by which freedom is safeguarded, even if these compel the imposition of restrictions and temporary deprivations, are observed.

That is how it comes about that on the Cape and through Crawford Notch up toward Lake Memphremagog and the Canadian border, the old familiar sounds are lacking. A giant locomotive shouts its call as it prepares to negotiate an ascending grade or dive headlong into Hoosac Tunnel. Behind it are scores of cars laden with those materials with which men make war upon one another, or with men and boys in uniform going to or returning from the front. The Old Man of the Mountain has looked down upon many scenes similar to that viewed today, but, if he remembers, he must realize that not since the Green Mountain boys first marched off to war has the issue been so vital as now. He may miss the shouts and calls of seasonal tourists, but even his heart of stone must be stirred as he listens to the solemn rededication of those he has so long guarded to the new hope of a warless world.

It was on another October afternoon, a year or two ago—but an October day like these we are now enjoying—that we walked up a road bordering a small river's bank near a charming Vermont village, finally reaching the site of a deserted mansion house. In years past this house had contained everything obtainable to insure comfort to the owners and their many guests. What met our eyes was ruin and desolation. Its glory had departed. No one called it home. The guests had departed, never to return.

The story is not depressing. New channels had been found into which the wealth required for support and maintenance of a great playhouse was diverted to create opportunities and build more modest and unpretentious homes for scores and hundreds of wage-earners. Time and the elements may not deal kindly with the deserted mansion and its granite walls, but new generations of American children will rise up to remember and thank the unselfish "very rich man" who was thoughtful of his neighbors.

It may be, after all, that October is not unique in the calendar of months. But it has its peculiar and individual charms. This we must admit. There is the Harvest Moon, then the Hunters' Moon, and Halloween. And it is, above all, a month of remembrance. Unnumbered boys and girls reared on farms, even if many years have intervened, recall the glories of October under the lights and shades of autumn's sun and autumn's moons. It seems that these memories never dim. Home was the center of a world which seemed quite complete. Each day brought its new hopes and new fruitions. These days are worthy of remembrance.

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